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The Washbourne family

WASHBOURNE

# NOTES AND RECORDS

OF THE

# WASHBOURNE FAMILY

# The Washbourne Family

NOTES AND RECORDS, HISTORIC AND SOCIAL
OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF

**Washbourne of Washbourne, Wichenford and Pytchley**

FROM THE 12TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT TIME

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

EDITED BY

R. E. M. PEACH

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## SECTION I.

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# INTRODUCTION

I UNDERTOOK the compilation and arrangement of this work with some trepidation. The task of putting together in due chronological order the history of a family, whose annals extend over a period exceeding eight centuries, seemed in itself a formidable one. And indeed, with the material at first placed in my hands, I should have shrunk from undertaking it in its present comprehensive form.

When my friends, Messrs Arthur and Herbert Washbourne Gibbs, requested me to examine the documents collected by their father, the late Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, with a view to their formulation and editing, I at once perceived that these documents were wholly inadequate to enable me to do more than put together a brief and imperfect record; but knowing, some years ago by repute and tradition, a good deal of the Gloucester branch of the Washbourne family, I ventured to make application to a member thereof for such help and counsel as the united family

could and might be disposed to give me. The result was such as at once to induce me to proceed with the work. My application brought me into communication with Mr T. A. Washbourne, a leading merchant of Gloucester, whose cousin, the late eminent physician, Dr Buchanan Washbourne, had, for some years previous to his comparatively early and lamented death, been collecting material for a purpose similar to that now placed in my hands. My object and desire having been made known to Mrs Buchanan Washbourne, that lady, on my introduction to her, immediately and unreservedly placed the whole of her late husband's papers relating to the subject at my disposal.

The MSS. of which I had thus become possessed, I proceeded to examine, to collate, and co-ordinate; and, with much information from other sources, to prepare for the press.

Let me say that I am aware, after all, many unavoidable repetitions may be found.[1] In a work of this nature an editor is more or less dependent on private sources of information, which in itself may sometimes be contradictory; whilst sometimes facts are omitted, the insertion of which might have given additional interest and value to the family record. In any case I must plead for gentle censure. I have done the best the

1 Certain facts in the genealogical details may occasionally be found in part duplicate. Such cases are inserted in order to elucidate other facts with which they are in connection. Such repetitions may occasionally obviate tedious references.

circumstances and limitations of the case admit of; and I trust that the members of the Washbourne family, and others into whose hands the work may fall, will not fail to acknowledge the care and most scrupulous attention bestowed upon the typographical arrangements of it by Mr Bellows.

Mr F. S. Waller, the senior member of the firm of able architects and professional directors of all the splendid work that has of late years been accomplished in Gloucester Cathedral, very courteously gave me valuable information with reference to the mural tablets and memorial stone in the Lady Chapel to members of the Washbourne family; and copies of these, at Mr Waller's suggestion, were ably made by Mr Lifton, and are here effectively reproduced. The Washbourne tablets are curious and interesting heraldically, as well as in their symbolical characteristics.

For much of the valuable and interesting historic matter relating to Wichenford I am indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. James Davenport, to whom I tender my cordial thanks; nor must I fail to express my sincere acknowledgments to the Rev. E. Gale, Vicar of Pytchley, and to Mr Charles Wright, of the Public Library, Northampton, for their ready and kind assistance in affording me information as to the Pytchley Washbournes.

The history and evolution of surnames are very interesting, and in many cases possess much more significant meaning

than is usually attributed to them. Since Nash wrote his noble book on Worcestershire, the etymology of words and places has engaged the attention of many distinguished scholars, and the result of their investigations, as Mr Isaac Taylor shows, is that "The names of places are conservative of the more archaic forms of living language, and they often embalm for us the guise and fashion of speech in eras the most remote." The truth of this statement will be obvious to the most superficial student. The name of Washbourne is derived from two words, *Wash* and *Burn*, *Bourn*, or *Bourne*.[1] Wash has many forms, each one in its expression being determined more or less by the physical character of the locality in relation to which it occurs. The Welsh *wysg* rather than the Gaelic *wisag* seems to be the source of this name, as well as of the *whish* and the *Washbourne* in Yorkshire, in Worcestershire and in Gloucestershire, &c. Another form of the word is *guash* in Rutland; and beside these it has various other forms, namely, Wishford,[2] Wisley, Wisbeach and the Wash. Most of these points will be further elucidated by explanatory notes in the course of the work.

1 The name of the villages of Washbourne is derived from these terms, and the name of the family from the villages, in which it first received its knightly origin. Wash simply implies a swift and troubled current in a stream caused by the irregularity of the bed, the current occasionally overflowing its banks and producing an estuary. Burne is simply a stream, or brook, or river—thus Washbourne.

"Come o'er the Burne, Bessy, to me.

*King Lear.*

2 This word seems to bear an analogy to Wichenford.

In order to render the work as little complicated as possible, I have divided the family into four periods of history, as well as the subject matter admitted of.

The Washbourne family from its earliest days have experienced the vicissitudes of fortune; but there has never been a time, since Daniel Washbourne left the family nest at Wichenford and settled in Gloucester, when the name of Washbourne has not been honourably represented either in the church, in the law, in medicine, in commerce, and in all that pertains to good citizenship. Members of it have been active politicians, some have filled the office of Mayor, and few, if any, who have not been active, enterprising, and good citizens.[1]

The Gloucester Washbournes have spread largely in the neighbouring counties of Hereford, Worcester, Wilts, and Gloucester; and from the last-mentioned county, namely, Leighterton, near Wotton-under-Edge, we trace the great-great-grandfather of our late esteemed citizen, Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, who finds a place, we are sure not the least honourable place, at the close of the present volume, as a member, on his mother's side, of the vigorous, the patriotic, and the honourable family of Washbourne.

1 During the Commonwealth Nonconformists were sometimes obtruded as preachers in the Cathedral, amongst them being one James Forbes. After his ejection he built, in 1699, the Chapel in Barton Street, now and for many years past devoted to Unitarian worship. Many of the Washbourne family have been connected with this community. In the chapel and adjacent burial ground there are many interesting memorials to members of the Washbourne family.

[The following account of the present Washburn family in America, kindly written and supplied to my friend Mr H. Y. J. Taylor, (whose wise help is most cordially recognized) by the Honourable Senator Hoar, U. S., is here given *verbatim*, and will, to the Washbourne family at least, materially add to the interest of the volume.]

Paris, 20th June, 1896

Dear Sir

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

You may say to your correspondent from me that there have been a good many persons in the United States named Washburn of great distinction.

Ichabod Washburn, whom I knew very well and who lived in Worcester, where I dwell,[1] was the creator of the great wire industry there. He invented and developed many mechanical processes for the manufacture of wire. He began in a humble way, but the establishment which he founded is

1 The first Emigrant of the Washbourne family to America was a John Washbourne, (with his son John, aged 16,) in 1622 or 1623. Although a member of the ancient family, he literally was not a Gloucester Washbourne, Daniel being the first. Indeed there is no doubt that this John Washbourne was of the Wichenford branch, and before emigrating lived in the parish of Bengeworth near to Evesham.

now the largest wire manufactory in the world. It has two great factories in Worcester, one in Illinois, not far from Chicago, and has either completed or is now completing one in California. The Worcester establishments alone, when full, employ from 3000 to 5000 men and support a population of from 15,000 to 25,000 persons. Ichabod Washburn left no children. He was a large benefactor of various institutions of education and charity. He founded a college which bears his name and endowed a department in the Worcester Polytechnic School. His representative is a grandson of his brother named

Charles G. Washburn, a highly respected citizen of Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Harvard University and a gentleman of wealth and great ability, would, if your correspondent (the Editor) could address him at Worcester—especially if he were to mention my name — gladly give him all the information in his power about his family, and would be very glad indeed to learn anything about his English ancestors.

Another person of the Washburn name, perhaps still more eminent, was the Hon. Emory Washburn, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, a professor of jurisprudence in Harvard University and a very distinguished advocate and jurist. He was my law partner when I was a young man and

my intimate friend until his death. He died somewhere about 1880, at the age of 80, leaving a widow, who still survives, and a son who is an Episcopal clergyman. A letter addressed to the Rev Alfred Washburn, care of Mrs Emory Washburn, Cambridge, Mass., would get all that they know about their branch of the family.

Another gentleman of the same name who has been quite eminent in the United States, and who is still living, is John D. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass. He is, I believe, in no way related to either of the others whom I have mentioned. He was a pupil of mine, and on my recommendation was made Minister of the United States to Switzerland, an office which he filled with great credit to himself and advantage to his country. He is now in very bad health and much depressed in spirits by reason of family afflictions. I think he knows a good deal about his pedigree and would be very glad indeed to give your friend any information in his power; but it is possible he might neglect a letter altogether if he were in a condition of despondency at the time he received it. His address is Worcester, Mass.

Still another person of the name was William B. Washburn, formerly of Greenfield, Mass., a very eminent member of Congress from that State and afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth and for a few months Senator of the United

States. He died some ten or fifteen years ago. His sons are still living in Greenfield, as is his widow. I do not remember the sons' names, although the father served with me in Congress and was an intimate friend of mine. If your correspondent could see fit to write to Mrs William B. Washburn, Greenfield, Mass., she would undoubtedly have one of her sons answer the letter.

But a family more distinguished than either of these I have mentioned was a family of five brothers, of whom I believe but one is now living. One of them Israel Washburn, was Governor of the State of Maine and a very able and influential member of the Lower House of our Congress shortly after the War. He is dead, and I do not know what family he may have left.

Another brother, Elihu B. Washburn, was Secretary of State of the United States for a few weeks during General Grant's first Presidency. He afterwards was Minister of the United States at Paris, and remained in the city during the Siege. He was quite distinguished for his heroism in saving some German residents from the anger of the Communist mob, and also rendered very kindly services to the Archbishop, who, as you remember, fell a victim to their fury. He was at one time a prominent candidate for the office of President of the United States. You will find an account of

him in the biographical dictionaries and other like works containing the history of eminent men of the time. He died some years ago.

His brother, Cadwallader, was also a man of great distinction, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and member of the United States House of Representatives. He acquired a very large fortune in business, and died leaving, I believe, no descendants except a married daughter. I think he was at one time Minister at St. Petersburg,[1] though of that I will not be sure.

Still another brother, who I think is also dead, was Minister to one of the lesser South-American States, but, though a man of activity and capacity, was not equal in reputation to the other.

Still another brother, William D. Washburn, is still living, and served with me in the Senate of the United States for six years. His service ended March 4th, 1895. He also has acquired very great wealth and is now dwelling in Minneapolis, Minn. He would be delighted to hear from the gentleman who is looking up the history of the Washbournes in Gloucester, and would give in return, I am sure, all the information in his power.

All the gentlemen of whom I have spoken I have happened to know pretty intimately, except the South-American Minister, whom I never saw but once or twice.

1 This is so.

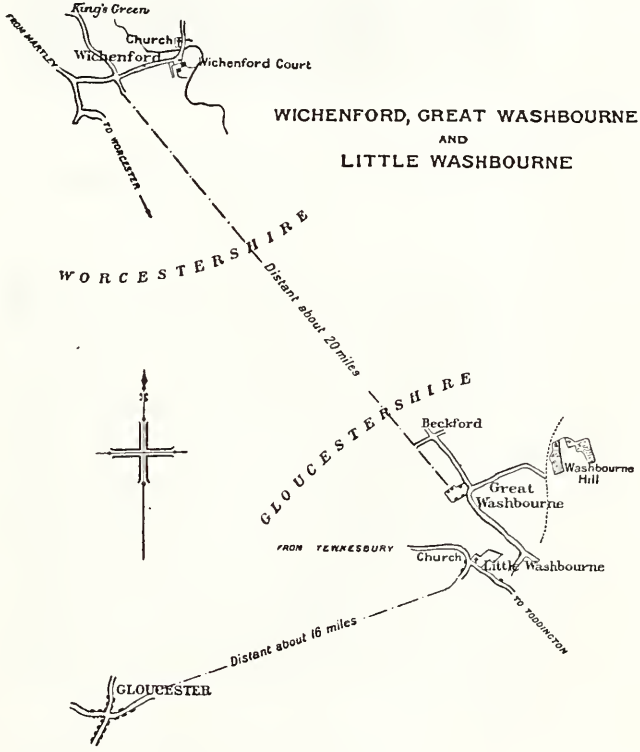
There is, I believe, still a clergyman, somewhere in the West—the Rev Dr Washburn—but of him I cannot speak further.

I have seen a good many notices of families named Washbourne in Gloucestershire. I think that, by looking at the indexes to Gloucestershire "Notes and Queries" the name will be found frequently occurring.

I am
With high regards
Faithfully yours
Geo. F. Hoar.

Bath, 46, Pulteney Street. 1896.

MAP OF THE WICHENFORD AND WASHBOURNE DISTRICTS


King's Green
Church
Wichenford
Wichenford Court
FROM MALVERN
TO WORCESTER
WICHENFORD, GREAT WASHBOURNE
AND
LITTLE WASHBOURNE
WORCESTERSHIRE
Distant about 20 miles
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Beckford
Washbourne Hill
Great Washbourne
FROM TEWKESBURY
Church
Little Washbourne
TO TODDINGTON
Distant about 16 miles
GLOUCESTER

## Washbourne of Washbourne and Pytchley

THE Washbournes, of Washbourne, were generation after generation of Knightly degree, previous to the reign of Edward III., and ranked in point of descent with the most ancient families in the kingdom. Shortly after the Conquest, they derived their name from Wasseborne, or Washbourne, in Gloucestershire, and at a very early period, quartered the arms of Zouch, Corbet, Wysham, Walshe and Blount, as also those of the Earl of Warwick's second son. About the time of Edward III. John Washbourne, of Washbourne, (the grandson of Sir Roger Washbourne, who was himself the grandson of another Sir Roger Washbourne, with whom the pedigrees in the visitations commences) married two wives: by the first, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Musard, Knt., he had an only daughter Isolde, who became the wife of John Salwey, of Kanke, and by the second, Margaret, daughter and heir of John Poher, or Power, a son, Norman Washbourne,[1] who retired to his mother's estate in

[1] The name is differently spelt in the early documents, but in such cases we have followed the originals; in other cases we have used the final e.

Wichenford, where his descendants continued to reside for several generations, enjoying the highest respectability, and intermarrying with the houses of Kynaston, Mytton, Stapylse, Tracy, Lygon, &c. The direct male line of the family eventually expired with William Washbourne, Esq., of Wichenford, in Worcestershire, and of Pytchley, in the County of Northampton, the lineal descendant of Norman Washbourne, of Wichenford, and consequently the full male representative of the Washbournes, of Washbourne. He married Hester, daughter of Sir John Ernle, Knt., of Whetham, and his only child, who left issue, married Francis Money, Esq. The Washbournes are consequently (as will be shown) now represented by the Moneys.[1]

' *Bridges History of Northamptonshire*, vol. ii., pp. 124-5 (Pytchley) page 124.

" . . . . . They (the manors in Pytchley) are now in the hands of William Washbourne, Esq; as heir to William Washbourne, Esq, his father, descended from the family of Washbourne in Worcestershire, who, we suppose purchased them of the Lanes."[2]

1. This is clear from a note in the Pytchley Churchwardens' books quoted in the notice of the family in connection with Pytchley. It is certain that although a few members settled here and there, the Washbournes never took deep root in Northamptonshire.

2. There is no representative of the Washbourne family at present; nor, indeed, does it appear that there has been a residential Washbourne since the time of Richard Washbourne. The latter and his wife (if the last entry relating to them is to be taken literally) both died on the same day, namely, the 23rd December, 1704. There was an Ernle Washbourne (whose mother was a daughter of Sir John Ernle, of Much Marcle, Herefordshire), a non-residential owner from 1714 until 1732, when the lordship and manor passed, probably by purchase, into the present possession.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

### In Pytchley Church, Northamptonshire

Within the rails of the altar, on a common freestone :

WILLIAM WASHBOURNE
Esq ; was buried
the XIth. day of August
1702.

Upon four freestones on the ground in the chancel :

Here lieth the body of John Washbourne, Gent.
who was taken out of this world the 16th. of
Jan. 1685.

Mrs. Elizabeth Guy, the daughter of William
Washbourne, Esq ; was buried the 26th day of
March, 1692.

Mrs. Elizabeth Washbourne was buried the 7th.
day of February, 1700.

Here lies Richard Washbourne the sixth son of
William Washbourne Esq ; and Susanna his wife,
who departed this life the 23d. of december 1704.

Mrs. Ann Washbourne 1757 [1]

Widow Hester Soume
daughter of W. Washbourne
aged 89

1 On Sep. 8, 1743, there died in St. James' Street, Westminster, Early Washbourne, Esq., and his 'corps" was brought with great pomp and solemnity to Northampton, and lay in state that night at the Red Lion Hotel, and the next morning was carried to Pytchley and interred.

This table shows the earliest connection of the Washbournes of Pytchley with the Money-Kyrles of Wellingborough.[1]

Anthony Washbourne of Wichenford = Anne daur of Richard Rede of Bodington

John Washbourne of Wichenford J.P. and High Sheriff for Co Worcester = Mary daur of Francis Savage of Elmeley Castle Co Worcester

John Washbourne = Alice daur of Henry Robinson citizen of London

William Washbourne = Lettice daur of Sir E. Lyttleton of Pillaton Hall, Co Stafford

John Washbourne born 1620 taken prisoner at Battle of Worcester. Compounded for his estate with Parliament for £797 10s. = Elizabeth Child

William Washbourne of Wichenford and Pytchley Co Northampton = Susanna daur of R. Dowdeswell of Pull Court

William Washbourne of Washbourne Co Worc. and Pytchley buried at Pytchley 1726[1] = Hester only daur of Sir John Ernle of Whetham Co Wilts and Much Marcle Co Hereford

Francis Money of Wellingborough[1] Co Northampton = Elizabeth

4 sons and 5 daus died without issue

Argent on a fesse between 6 martlets gules three quatrefoils of the first.

1 This Francis Money was the G G G Grandfather of Audley-Money-Kyrle, Esq., of Cold Hall, Broxbourne, Herts. The latter gentleman, therefore, is the representative of the Wichenford and Pytchley Washbournes through the female line. There are many monuments in the Church of Much Marcle to the Money-Kyrles. The following monument appears in St. Mary de Crypt Church, Gloucester, and it is a

In the churchwardens' book under date 29th March, 1703, there is a memorandum that "the old book belonging to the church, begun in 1673, is in the keeping of William Washbourne, Esq., with several leaves wanting and half a leaf cut out."

*From* MAGNA BRITANNIA *re* WORCESTERSHIRE

"Wickenford a village of no note, but for the Habitation of Coll. John Washburn a great Royalist in the Time of the Rebellion who was plundered and sequestoned, being forced to pay £797 to redeem his Estates from the Republican Party: but he was even

singular fact that the same monument appeared in Walford Church in 1799. See Heath's "Wye Excursion."—Church Notes—Walford Church.

Memoriæ JACOBI KYRLE de Walford in agro Her: et etiam ANNÆ uxoris ejus, filiæ de Roberti Waller de Beconsfield in agro Buck: arm. et ex familia Hambdeniana.

Consortes thalami, tumulo conduntur in une,
Amboque exemplar sunt pietatis idem;
Quorum vivaci virtutes marmore dignæ,
Digna et perpetuo fama sonore tubæ.

Ambo etenim veræ fidei professores puræq. religionis cultores fuerunt dubiis temporibus; et ille quidem Reipublicæ studio, bonorum patrocinio, cæterisq. justitiæ exercitiis eminebat: hæc autem ingenii acumine, prudentia, et aliis animi dotibus supra sexum pene fœmineum insignis fuit.

TRANSLATION

To the memory of JAMES KYRLE of Walford, in the County of Hereford, esq. and also of ANNE his wife, daughter of Robert Waller, of Beconsfield in the county of Bucks, esq. and of the family of Hambden; being partners in the same bed, they lie buried in the same grave. Both were equal examples of piety,—their virtues deserving the record of the breathing marble,—and their reputation to be proclaimed by the trump of Fame, for each was a professor of the true faith, and cultivator of pure religion, in times of difficulties. He was eminent for the love of his country, for patronizing good men, and for the exercise of other public virtues. She was distinguished for the brilliancy of her wit, for prudence, and other endowments of mind, above her sex.

Arms at top.—Parte per pale, baron and femme.

1. Vert, a chevron between three fleur de lys, or. Kyrle.
2. Sable, three walnut leaves, or, between two bendlets, argent. Waller.

with them paying them more than once in another Metal. His Family is very antient, and of good Reputation in this County, for John de Wasseburn was one of the Knights for this Shire in the 4th and 5th years of King Edw II and another John de Washburn was twice High Sheriff in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, viz. 24th and 42d years."

"Wichenford or Wychenford, the Manor of the See of Worcester, sold in the rebellious Times by Ordinance of Parliament in 1650 to Richard Turner and Tho. Davis for £574 . 12 . 7½ but since King Charles II.'s Restoration, returned to the See again. The Village is of no Note, but for being the Birthplace of Thomas de Washborne, Son of John de Washborne, Esq: who being entred a Commoner in Baliol College, Oxford, took his Degrees there and was then reckoned a tolerable Poet.[1] He took Holy Orders about the year 1636, and had a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Glocester:[2] but the Times were so confused and tumultuous that he could not get himself installed, viz in 1643. He suffered much for the Royal Cause but lived to K. Charles II.'s Restoration, when he commenced Doctor of Divinity, was installed into his Prebend, and made Minister of Dumbleton in Glocestershire. He hath some Poems and Sermons in print, and died May 6, 1687. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of Glocester: and over his grave was, a little after, set up a small Monument with this Inscription, viz that he was,

Theologus verè Christianus verè Primitivus,
Per annos 44 Eccles. Cath. Gloce. Præbendarius.

To which he desired this Addition,
Primus Peccatorum, minimus Ministrorum Dei. etc."[3]

1 See Grosart Correspondence.

2 See Illustrations of the Mural Tablets and Stone, p.p. 94 to 100.

3 See Appendix I, 1.

## DESCRIPTION OF WICHENFORD COURT

In W. Niven's "Illustrations of Old Worcestershire Houses," page 31 (1873)

"In Edward the III.'s time a family of the name of Poher was seated at Wichenford. From them it passed to the Washbornes, descended from the Washbornes of Stanford [Little Washbourn]. John Washborne, of Stanford, after the death of his first wife Jane Musard, married Margery, daughter and coheir of John Poher, (commonly called Power) of Wichenford and their son Norman became the progenitor of the Washbornes of Wichenford. Of them the most notable was Colonel John Washborne, a distinguished Royalist in the time of the Rebellion. He was plundered by the Republican party, and obliged to pay the sum of £797 to redeem his estates from them: but as the author of Magna Britannia tells us 'He was even with them, paying them more than once in another metal.' William Washborne[1] sold the estate to Mr. Edward Skinner in 1712. It has since passed through many hands, and has lately been purchased by Daniel Britten, Esq. of Kenswick. The interior of the house appears to be of rather older date than the external brick casing, and one of the rooms on the ground floor is wainscoted,[2] with an enriched frieze and cornice running round it, and contains an elaborate Jacobæan chimney piece in oak. The fireplace is flanked by pilasters, and above it are two panels between grotesque caryatides. The dexter panel contains a shield with the arms of Washbourne, mantling, and crest;

1 Of Pytchley, see p. 6.

2 This wainscoting was taken away by Admiral Britten in 1895, and put up at Kenswick.

The Court is now the property of Admiral R. F. Britten, who lives in and is also the owner of the adjoining parish of Kenswick.

in the other is a rebus, some kind of plant issuing out of a tun, referring perhaps to the maiden name of a wife. In the frieze, grotesque lions' masks: the whole being of rude, though sumptuous character."

No plate given in the work.

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WASHBOURNE. Washbourne of Wichenford, Co. Worcester; a family of knightly degree previous to the time of Edward 3rd. Visitation of Worcestershire; the direct male line ceased with William Washbourne of Wichenford and Pytchley, Esq. who married Hester, daughter of Sir John Ernle, of Whetham, Co. Wilts, Knight, and left an only child Elizabeth Washbourne who married Francis Money[1] of Wellingborough, Esq. Grandfather by her of the late Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart. Ar. on a fesse between six Martlets gu. three cinquefoils of the field. Crest—On a wreath a coil of flax with another wreath ar. & gu. thereon flames of fire proper.

Thomas Washborne A.M. was nominated to succeed Gilbert Osborne in 1643, who resigned. He was again presented in 1660, having been, as it is supposed, kept out of possession till that time. There is a tradition that when he first obtained a grant of this Prebend from King Charles I. he was forced to be installed into it in the night, and not let it be known he had been at Gloucester; which looks as if there had been some private treaty between him and Osborne; and that to prevent all dispute of his title, he took out a new

1 See Pytchley. See also p. 4.

presentation at the restoration; and became regularly installed. He died May 6th. 1687, and was buried in the Lady Chapel in this Cathedral; being also Rector of Dumbleton, he had an inscription to his memory erected on a small mural monument set in the wall on the North side.

## EARLY HISTORIC RECORDS FROM NASH'S WORCESTERSHIRE (Vol. 2, 457)

WICHENFORD—From whence comes the word Wic or Wich. Dr. Thomas thinks from the windings of the river—but this seems too general a description; besides, no river runs near Wichenford; Baxter in his Glossarium Antiq. Britan. thinks that Iceni Hericii, Wicoii, Vigantes, (not Iugantes as falsely printed in Tacitus) all mean stout and valiant men.

Wich, Wick, Wichenford and Wichamford sounding very much alike occasioned great confusion in Deeds and Charters; however it is possible that Wicke in the hundred of Oswaldston reckoned in Domesday among the lands of the Church of Worcester means Wichenford; there are there, says the Survey, 15 hides that pay taxes.

STANFORD—(p. 365) * * * In the time of Edward 3rd. the family of the Washbournes were lords of Stanford, and Roger de Washborn held in Stanford what John de Washborn formerly held—20 Edward 3rd. Hugo de Cokesey held in Stanford Esturmey what John de Washborn formerly held—7 Henry 6—Thomas Harewell held in Stanford Washborn the

lands which Roger de Washborne formerly held being both the manors of Stanford and Washborne and in the same year the heir of Hugh Cookesey had in Stanford Esturmy the lands which Hugh de Cookesey held once in Stanford—Formerly there were two Stanfords one called Stanford Washborne or Stanford upon Teme, the other called Stanford Esturmy or Little Stanford, which was anciently a Chapel of ease in the parish of Clifton. * * * It is now called Overton or Noverton; for the Worcestershire dialect frequently prefixes n to a word beginning with a vowel. The manor of Little Stanford was held of the manor of Stanford Washborn by Knight's service and the yearly rent of one gawsh or goshawk.

* * * Sir Roger Washborne had two sons both christened John; the eldest married Katherine Thromwin, who after his death married Sir John Musard, Knight, by whom she had a daughter named Jane Musard, (a) wedded to John Washborne son of Peter Washborne, the second son of Sir Roger Washborn—John Washborne the eldest son of Sir Peter Washborne dying without issue, John his nephew son of Peter Washborne became his heir and was Lord of Washborn and Stanford—John Washborn had by his first wife Jane Musard, one daughter only named Isold Washborn married to John Salwey son of John Salwey of Kanke in the County of Stafford by his wife Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir William Thromwin. * * * John Washborne after the death of his first wife Jane Musard married Margery daughter and co-heir of John Poher commonly called Power of Wichenford, and had by her Norman Washborn, from whom descended the Washborns of Wichenford.

(b) The Musards, W. Habingdon says were a very great family—Sir John Musard was Knight of the Shire in the Parliament held 29 Edward 3rd. and Sir Thomas Musard, Priest, was Prior of the Cathedral Church of Worcester 2nd. Edward 4th.—Camden mentions Lord Musard in Derbyshire.

It seems plain that John the son of John Salwey of Cannock in Staffordshire who married Isold, daughter of John Washborn did by that marriage come into possession of Stanford Washborn and that his father-in-law went to live at Wichenford having resigned Stanford to his son.

* * * In the Parish of Stanford are lands which were given as a marriage portion to one of the Pakingtons who married an heir of the Washbornes, and sold by the father of W. Humphrey Pakington of Chaddesly Corbet.

Under an arch on the north side of the Chancel was an altar Tomb now in the Chancel of the new Church.

There was painted over their head Sable in Saltyre engrailed or impaling Argent fesse between 6 Martlets gules 3 quatrefoils of the field, Salwey impaling Washborne subscribed "John Salwey buried at Kanke." * * *

In the lower South window a man completely armed except his head and hands, with Salwey's arms on his coat, behind him his wife bearing on her inner garment the same arms; and on her mantle Argent on a fesse between 6 Martlets, gules 3 quatrefoils of the first, subscribed orate pro animæbus Johannis Salwey and Isolde uxoris ejus.

| Stanford Patrons | Incumbents | Registers |
|---|---|---|
| Isabella de Wasseborne | Petrus de Wasseborne 9 Kal, Sep. 1316 | Twinfield f 23 |
| Rogerus de Wasseborne | Thomas de Wasseborne Accd. 30 Maii. 1349 | Trillock f 23 |

(WICHENFORD Continued, p. 458)

The Woodhouse * * * * was once with many other Estates in this County the property of the Washbornes—whose ancestors had it of the Pohers [Powers] by marriage. The Pohers came in with the Conqueror: & John de Poher is said 43 Edwd. 3 & 8 Rd. 2 to have held of the Bishop half of the Manor of Wichenford & was styled Lord of the Manor in those two reigns. He inherited it from the Chamberlains, they from John de Haseleigh & he from David St. Michael. Wichenford Court[1] which was part of their Estate came about the time of Henry 4 to Norman Washbourn, whose descendant Mr. Wm. Washbourne of Pytchley in Northamptonshire sold it to Mr. Edmund Skynner A.D. 1712 * * * Mr. W. W. above named married Hesther daughter of Sir John Ernle of Much Marcle Herefordshire Knt. [(g).—The Washbornes entered their arms in the Herald's College A.D. 1633 & their arms & pedigree A.D. 1569 & 1634.]

The Church has several monuments & was dedicated to St. Laurence A.D. 1269. In the N. side of the Chancel there is an ancient tomb of Alabaster now upon the ground: upon it was sculptured a man armed all but his head, under which lieth his helmet with a wreath & thereon a flame of fire—at his feet a lion: on his right hand his wife with a little dog at her feet, between them the Washborne's arms impaling a chevron.

[(i) These Inscriptions were taken about the year 1640, and will be found on page 21 and Appendix I.]

1 The later work of restoration and changes in the parish are given on p.p. 21 to 25.

In the North side of the Chancel at the lower end is a fair tomb & underneath the portrait of a man armed except his head; at his feet a lion: above this there is another portraiture in the same fashion & above them are two gentlewomen kneeling & between them Washborne's arms: being Argent on a fesse between six martlets gules 3 quatrefoils of the first—On the top all are quartered those of the Pohers, gules a fesse, & two mullets in Chief Argent: on the head of the monument was this inscription: "This monument was erected by John Washborne Esq. (k) in pious memory of his father Anthony Washborne Esq. as also of himself and his two wives, the first Mary the daughter of Francis Savage of Elmley Castle Esq. the second Eleanor the Daughter of Rd. Lygon of Madresfield Esq. descended from one of the co-heiresses of the Lord Beauchamp of Powick." The said John Washborne[1] being at the time of this inscription of the age of 84 years within which time he hath been 60 years in the Commission of the Peace & twice high sheriff of this County & deputy Lieutenant to four Lords presidents of the principality of Wales and marches of the same, the Lord Eure, the Lord Gerard, William Earl of Northampton, John Earl of Bridgewater, living A.D. 1632.

[(k) This John Washborne was sheriff of Worcestershire to Rd. 2nd. 1397.]

1. Within the Rails of Miserdine Church is a raised Tomb decorated with arms and the Effigy of a man in armor with this memorial:—"Here lyeth the bodye of William Kingston, Esquire, sonne and Heire to Anthony Kingston, who married Mary daughter to John Washbourne of Wichenford in the County of Worcester, Esquire, which William Kingston was faithful to his prince and loving to his Country departed this life 10 day December 1614 ætatis 39.—— Arms are 1st. az. a cross, or, between 4 Leopards faces argent for Kingston: impaling 2, argent on a fesse gules 3 roses of the first between 6 martlets of the second for Washbourne.

[W. Habingdon, who first took these transcriptions adds that "He was the best continual housekeeper and the best beloved Gentleman in this County."]

In the South corner of the Chancel, is a monument to his son which is very much damaged: the inscription as follows:—In obitum generosi viri Johannis Washborne (p) armigeri qui ex hac vita migravit 25 Sept. 1615 æt 48.

[(p.) John Washborne the son of John here mentioned was a zealous friend to Charles I., spent great part of his Estate in his service, and compounded with the Parliament for the rem. at the sum of £797 10/-.]

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## WASHBORNE

EXTRACT FROM GRAYEBROOKE'S "HERALDRY OF WORCESTERSHIRE"

(Vol. 2, p. 609.)

Washborne—of Washborne, Wichenford & Stanford.

This ancient knightly family was seated at Little Washborne in Overbury before the reign of Edward 3rd. Roger de Washborne, living about the reign of Edward 3, had two sons both named John. The elder married Katherine Tromwyn but by her, who married secondly Sir John Musard, knight, he had no issue. He was succeeded by his grand nephew John Washborne of Washborne and Stanford the son of Peter Washborne who was the son of John the younger son of Roger de Washborne.[1] John Washborne was twice married; by his first wife Joan daughter and heiress of Sir John Musard

1 See also p.p. 21 and 33.

(by Katherine his wife Widow of the aforesaid John Washborne the elder) he had issue an only child Isolda[1] who was married to John Salwey, and carried with her the Stanford Estates.—His second wife was Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of John Poher Lord of Wichenford, by whom he was father of Norman Washborne, who, says Nash, after various law suits with the Salweys retired to his mother's Estate at Wichenford, where the family continued for six generations intermarrying with the Kynastons, Myttons, Staples, Traeys, Savages, Lygons, &c. The family appeared at the two Visitations of 1569 and 1634.—Their pedigree in the latter visitation was entered and attested by John Clent of Knightwick on behalf of his stepson John Washborne of Wichenford, then aged about 15 years cosen and heir of John his great grandfather. Mr. Clent had married Lettice nee Littleton, the widow of William Washborne who died before 1634 in the lifetime of his grandfather, and had left issue two infant children, the said John and a daughter Mary. The direct male line of the Washbornes of Wichenford expired in the person of William Washborne who sold Wichenford in 1712 to Mr. Skynner and afterwards resided at Pytchley in Northamptonshire. By his wife Hester daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Ernle knt. he had issue a daughter and heiress named Elizabeth who was married in 1723 to Francis Money. [See page 6].

Argent in a fesse between six martlets gules three quatrefoils of the field; quartering Ermine a chief bendy

1 (She appears to have married secondly Thomas Harewell, for Thomas Harewell and Isolda his wife presented to the church at Stanford in 1428—She presented to the same church as Isolda Salwey in 1423.)

sinister of six or and sable for D'Abitot and gules a fesse or in chief two mullets argent for Poher—Crest, on a wreath a bundle of flax argent surmounted by another wreath argent and gules thereon flames of fire proper D. 12 Coll. arm. fo 24 and C. 30 fo 39 Harl M.S. 1566 Penn M.S. and Win. M.S.

Nash says this John was Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 20th of Richard 2nd.—a stupid blunder for he was born in 1548 and his Will is dated Feb. 9th. 1634—With him, the Pedigree entered in 1634, commences, and he survived his son and grandson. He was twice High Sheriff namely in the 24th. and 42nd years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—He was the son of Anthony Washborne, was twice married (to Mary Savage and Eleanor Lygon), and had in all seven sons and six daughters (Vide C 30 in Coll. Arm.)

The crest over the arms in the Harl M.S. 1566 is a burning dish, but there are two other crests in trick, one inscribed "*a bunch of onions*" the other "*a bundle of flax*"[1] both argent and banded—Sir John de Assheborne of Worcestershire bears in the roll of temp. Edward 2 gules a fesse between six martlets argent, a coat which differs only in tincture from that of Beauchamp of Powick—It is to this, probably that Nash alludes (Vol. 2, p. 233) when he says that the Washbornes "bore likewise the arms of the Earl of Warwick's second Son perhaps only as kinsmen or Clients to that mighty Earl."—He also says that they quartered Zouch, Corbet, Wysham, Walsh,[2] and Blount.

1 See p. 67.

2 The families of Wysham and Walsh also bore a fesse between six martlets, the former with the field sable and the charges argent, and the latter with the field argent and the charges sable.

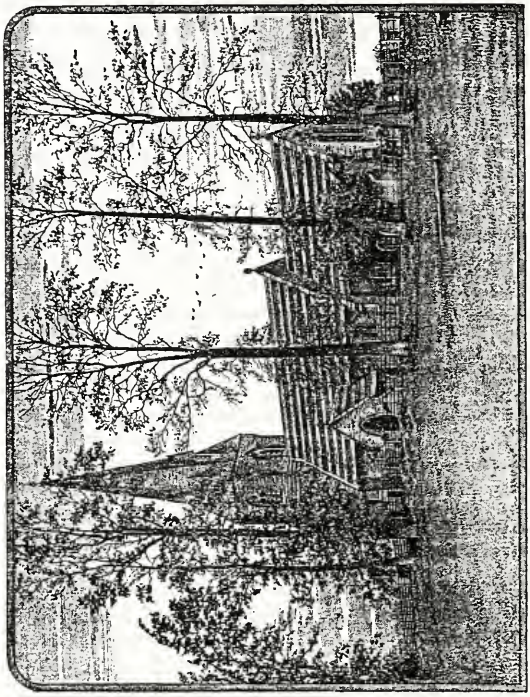
PAKINGTON—Vol. 2, p. 419.

John Pakington[1] the immediate ancestor of the Pakingtons (the son of John P. who was living in the 14th of Henry 6th) married Elizabeth Daughter & heiress of Thomas Washborne of Stanford in this Coy. by whom he had 3 sons, John, Robert, & Humphrey. See Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage." 19th Ed. 1857, p. 773.

BOOK OF CRESTS—Vol. 1, p. 54.

Washbourne. Gloc. Wor. Berks, Lond. On a wreath a coil of flax ar. surmounted by another wreath ar. and gu. thereon flames proper (the only instance on record of the Herald's College of a double wreath) pl. 102, n. 6. Motto Persevera Deoque Confide. A name of ancient Norman descent; the founder was knighted on the field of battle by William the Conqueror and endowed by him with the lands and manors of Little and Great Washbourne co. of Gloc. and Wor.

1 See note in general description to Thomas Washbourne of Stanford, also Appendix II.



WICHENFORD CHURCH—SOUTH VIEW [SINCE RESTORATION]

# THE WASHBŎURNE MONUMENTS IN WICHENFOR'D CHURCH

SINCE THE RESTORATION. THE CHANGES BEING DULY NOTED.

*In the time of Nash there were four monuments to members of the Washbourne family in the chancel. He gives full descriptions of them, with the inscriptions, which he remarks were copied about 1640.*

1. "In the north side of the chancel there is an ancient tomb of alabaster now upon the ground: upon it was sculptured a man armed all but the head under which lieth his helmet, with a wreath, and thereon a flame of fire: at his feet a lion: on his right hand his wife, with a little dog at her feet between them, the Washborne's arms impaling a chevron.

The inscription: "Hic jacent corpora Johannis Washborne armigeri et Margeriæ Powere uxoris suæ, necnon Elizabethæ uxoris . . . de Bradley in com. Derb. qui obiit 13 Maii 1454."[1]

2. "On the south side of the chancel now on the ground there is a monument in the same state: with the wife on the right hand, the arms defaced, but so discernible however as to shew they were the arms of the Washborne's.

The inscription: "Hic jacet Johannis Washborne, armiger, filius et hæres Normanni Washborne armigeri, qui quidem filius obiit die mensis.[2] . . A.D. . . . " [dates effaced.]

*These two monuments are now gone. 1890.*

1 See Appendix I.—2.

2 See Appendix I.—3.

3. "In the north side of the chancel at the lower end is a fair tomb and underneath the portraiture of a man armed all except his head: at his feet a lion: above this there is another portraiture in the same fashion: and above these are two gentlewomen kneeling and between them Washborne's arms: being Argent, on a fesse between six martlets Gules 3 quarterfoils of the first.

"On the top all his arms appear quartered, those of the Pohers are Gules a fesse and 2 mullets in chief Argent: on the head of the monument was this inscription:

"This monument was erected by John Washborne Esq. in pious memory of his father Anthony Washborne Esq. as also of himself and his two wives, the first Mary the daughter of Francis Savage of Elmley Castle, Esq: the second, Elenor the daughter of Richard Lygon of Madresfield Esq. descended from one of the coheiresses of the lord Beauchamp of Powick: The said John Washborne being at the time of this inscription of the age of 84 years: within which time he hath been 60 years in the commission of the peace, and twice high sheriff of this County, and deputy-Lieutenant to four Lords Presidents of the principality of Wales and marches of the same, the lord Eare, the lord Gerard, William earl of Northampton, and John earl of Bridgewater, living A.D. 1632."

*This inscription is now gone; and instead of it is a brass plate at the base of the tomb inscribed thus:*

"This monument was erected by John Washborne Esq. in pious memory of his father Anthony Washborne Esq. as also of himself and his two wives, the first Mary the daughter of Francis Savage of Elmley Castle, Esq. the second Elenor the daughter of Richard Lygon of Madresfield Esq. descended

from one of the coheiresses of the Lord Beauchamp of Powick: the said John Washborne being at the time of this inscription of the age of 84 years.

Restored A.D. 1863 by
William Money Kyrle, Esq. of Homme House, Herefordshire great great grandson of Elizabeth Washborne of Wichenford who was married to Francis Money, Esq. A.D. 1723."

4. *A fourth monument is thus described*:

"In the south corner of the chancel is a monument to his son which is now very much damaged: the inscription as follows,

"In obitum generosi Johannis Washborne armigeri
qui ex hac vita migravit 25 Sept 1615 æt. 48.
En quo fata vocant omnes, quo tendimus omnes,
Nil prosunt lachrimæ, stat sua cuique dies:
Quod potuit rapuit mors sæva: at nescia virtus
Funeris, hæc avidos effugitura rogos.
Te pietas candorque animi super astra levarunt,
Te decorat puræ religionis amor.
In cælis tibi parta quies jam æterna salusque est:
In terra tua laus non moritura viget![1]

On the north side of the monument kneel his two sons and a daughter."

*This monument is now at the south-west corner of the Church, near the font; the inscription given above is gone, but on the wall is, below the arms, a brass plate inscribed thus*:

"In memory of John Washborne Esq. grandson of Anthony Washborne, Esq. and son of John Washborne Esq.

1. See Appendix I.—4

(and also of his wife and children) who departed this life 25th Sep. 1615 aged 48.

Restored A.D. 1863 by
William Money Kyrle, Esq
of Homme House, Herefordshire."

The following descent shows the members of family to whom the above tombs were erected:—

TOMB No. 1. 1454 John = Margaret Poher

Norman

TOMB No. 2. John

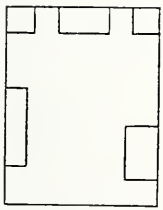
Robert

John

Anthony

TOMB No. 3. John, sheriff ob. 1633 = 1, Mary Savage; 2, El. Lygon

TOMB No. 4. John, ob. 1615




It is said that the chancel was terribly crowded with tombs; it must have been so, if Nos. 1 and 2 bore any likeness in point of size to 3 and 4. Now it contains only the large No. 3 on the north side:

## Registers

The register up to 1690 is lost, and the register beginning with 1690 contains no mention of the Washbournes.

In copying the Transcripts at the Bishop's Registry in Worcester, for some of the years between 1599 and 1690, eight entries were found between 1599 and 1633: among them "Mr. John Washbourne Esquier was buried the fifth day of March ano dni 1633." This was the sheriff who put up tomb No. 3 to himself (while living in 1632) and to his two wives and his father: also the burial of the second wife in question "Elnor the wife of John Washbourne, esquiore was buried the seaventh day of February, ano dni 1628": also the burial in Sept. 1615 of the occupant of tomb No. 4, "John Washbourne gen."

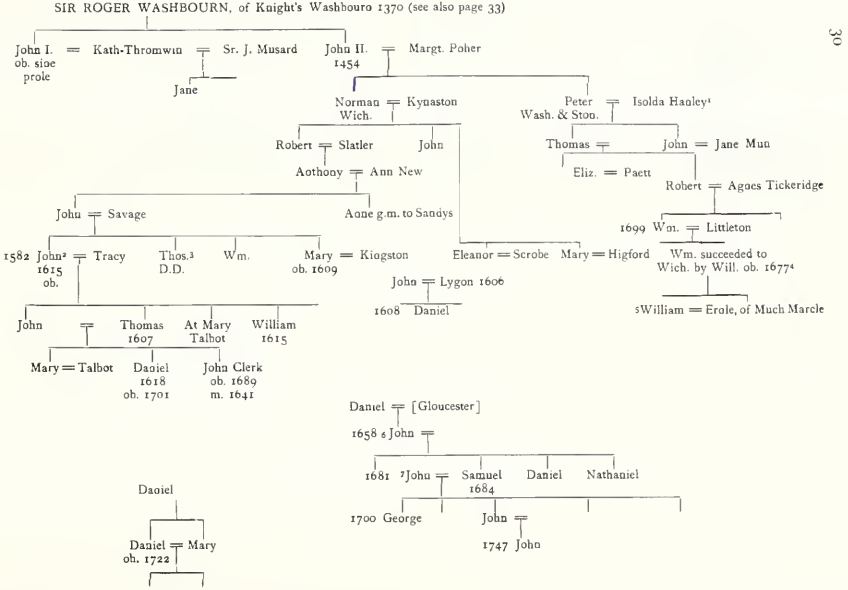
## CHAPTER II.

CONTENTS :—CIRC. 1370.—GENEALOGY FROM THE 14TH CENTURY—DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SIR J. PAKINGTON—LORD HAMPTON. (See also Appendix II)

# GENEALOGY OF THE WASHBOURNES

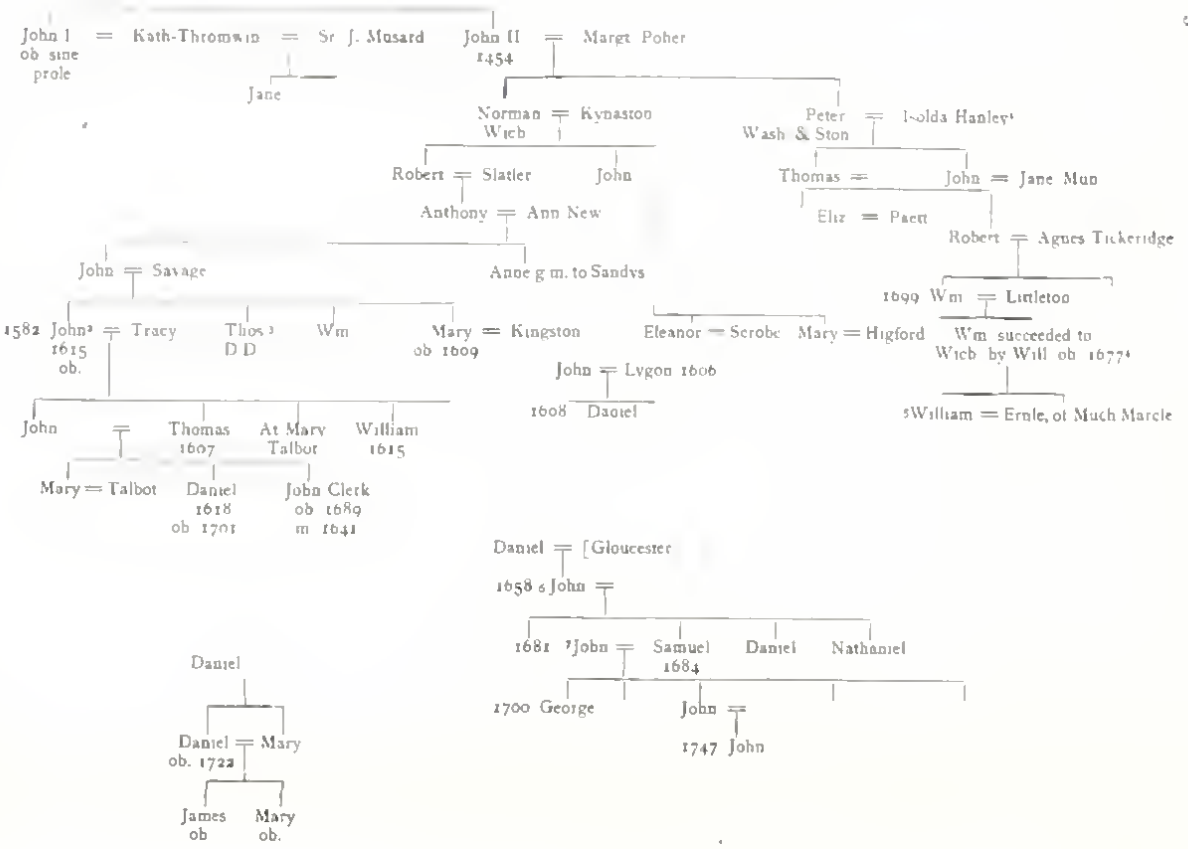
## From the 14th Century

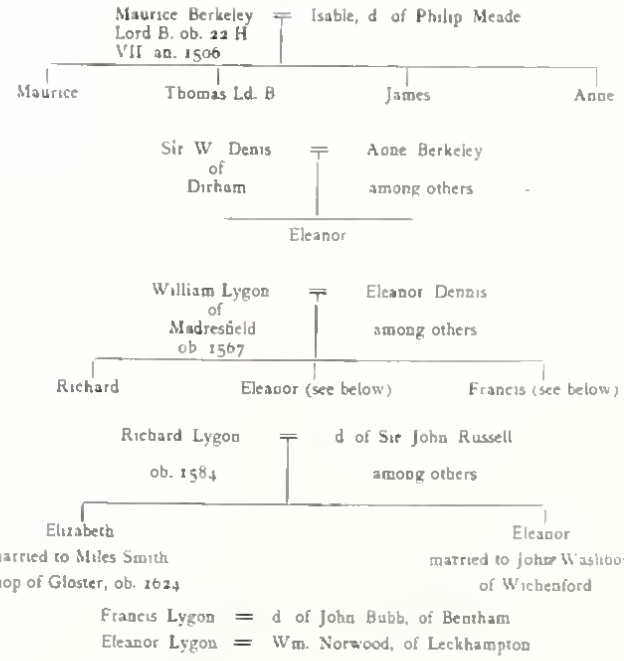
# CIRC. 1370
# GENEALOGY FROM THE 14TH CENTURY



# CIRC. 1370
# GENEALOGY FROM THE 14TH CENTURY

SIR ROGER WASHBOURN, of Knights Washbourn 1370 (see also page 33)




1 (See Wichenford and Stanford, from Nash's Worcestershire, page 11 to 16.)
2 1st of Wichenford.
3 [The Poet, see Grosart's Letter on the subject.]
4 1st of Pytchley and last of Wichenford [see Pytchley.]
5 [See Pytchley.]
6 See Tablet I.
See Tablet II.

## CHAPTER II.

Before A.D. 1370.

Sir Roger Washbourn, of Knights Washbourn, Co. Worcester. "Knights Washbourn was so called from the Knightly family of the Washbourns, who took their surname from hence. In the coat armour of this family were quartered the arms of Zouch, Corbet, Wysham, Walshe, and Blount: they bore likewise the arms of the E. of Warwick 2nd Son, perhaps only as Kinsmen and clients to that mighty Earl."[1]

Issue
|
John

Sir Roger had two Sons both named John.

John I = Katherine Thromwin = 2ndly Sir John Musard
|
ob. sine prole. Jane.

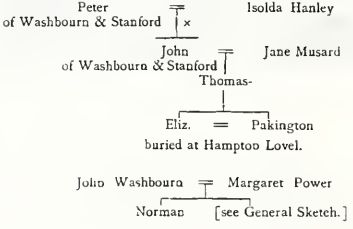
A.D. 1300.

Sir John Washbourn of Knights Washbourn, Co. Worcester = 1st Joan, d. of Sir John Musard, Knight of the Shire in 29 Ed. III. (1399.) He married 2ndly Margaret d. and coheiress of John Poher, of Wichenford, Co. Worc: and died May 13, 1454.

1 Nash.

A.D. 1370.

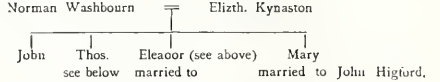
Peter Washbourn, of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, married Isolda d. of John de Hanley, of Hanley, 29 E. III. Co. Worcester.




A.D. 1438.

Norman Washbourn, of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, married Elizabeth, d. of Kynaston, High Sheriff of the County.

Eleanor married 1st Sir Richard Scrope, younger Son of Henry Lord Scrope, of Belton. 2nd Sir John Wyndham. She died in 1505, and is buried in the Choir of the Austin Friars in Norwich.




Thos. of Stanford whose d. Eliz. = John Pakington.[1]

1 The antiquity of this family is beyond dispute: it is manifest from the foundation of the monastery at Kenilworth that it flourished in the reign of Henry I., and it appears to have assumed the surname from one of the Pakingtons, in Staffordshire,

Norman had another d. Elizabeth = Nicholas Foliot, father of Francis Foliot d. and co-h : of Thomas Tracy.

Warwickshire, or Leicestershire, for in each of those counties we meet with lordships so designated, the proprietors of which wrote themselves anciently De Pakington.*

2 See Short Biography from Standard, April 10 1880, of the late Lord Hampton [Sir John Pakington]. See Appendix II.

* Pagington, afterwards Pakington, Staffordshire, within two miles of Tame, was held of the bishop, by Vetchel, in the 20th year of William the Conqueror; in Henry III.'s time by Robert de Pakington; and in the 24th of Edward I.

Robert Pakington, living in the reign of Henry IV., was father of

John Pakington, recited in an office found before Robert Russel, escheator of the county of Warwick, 14 Henry VI. He left a son of his own name,

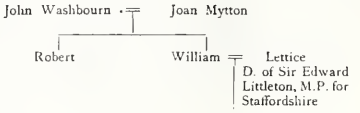
John Pakington, Esq., who m. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Thomas Washbourne, Esq., of Stanford, in the county of Worcester, and had three sons, namely,

John, of the Inner Temple, constituted chirographer of the Common Pleas in the 24th of Henry VII. during life, and being learned in the law was elected 11 Henry VIII., Lent reader; and in the 20th of the same reign, treasurer of the society of the Inner Temple, in which year he had a grant from the king, "that he, the said John Pakington, for the time to come, shall have full liberty during his life, to wear his hat in his presence, and his successors, or of any other persons whatsoever, and not to be uncovered on any occasion or cause whatsoever, against his will and good liking; also that he shall not be appointed, called, or compelled to take the order of knighthood, or degree, state, or order of a baron of the Exchequer, sergeant-at-law, or any office or incumbrance thereto relating." In 1532, he was called to be sergeant-at-law, for which the king gave him a special discharge for taking the said degree, and having been appointed a justice of North Wales, was, in 1535, commissioned to conclude and compound all forfeitures, offences, fines, and sums of money due to the king or his father, Henry VII. In 1542, he had a patent for justice of Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor, in South Wales, during life, having a grant of all the manors belonging to the monastery of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, and soon after received the honour of knighthood. The many other honours conferred upon him are too numerous to be recorded here. At the time of his death, 1560, he was seised of thirty-one manors, and of other lands that he had purchased of seventy different persons, as appears by a large book concerning his estate, which was preserved amongst the family testimonials. Sir John Pakington's wife was Anne, widow of Tychbourne, and of the family of Rolle. She d. 22 Aug., 1563. His fortune was divided between his daughters,

Ursula, m. to Sir John Scudamore, Knt.

Bridget, m. to Sir John Lyttleton, Knt. of Frankley.

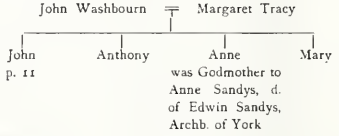
John Washbourn, of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, married Joan, d. of — Mytton. Buried on South side of Chancel in Wichenford Church.




Robert Washbourn, of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, married Eleanor, d. of Walter Staples, of Dodenham.

A.D. 1582.

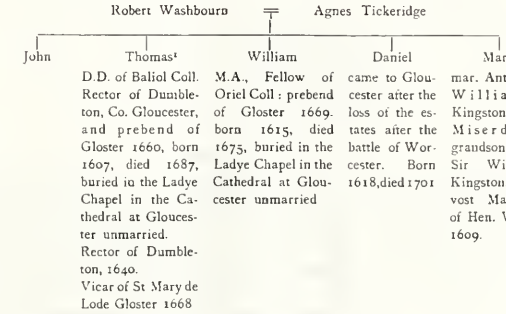
John Washbourn, of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, married Margaret, only child of Thomas Tracy, of Wichenford, and brought her husband that estate, High Sheriff of the County.




Robert Washbourn, of Washbourn and Wichenford, Co. Worcester, married Agnes, d. of — Tickeridge

Circa A.D. 1651.

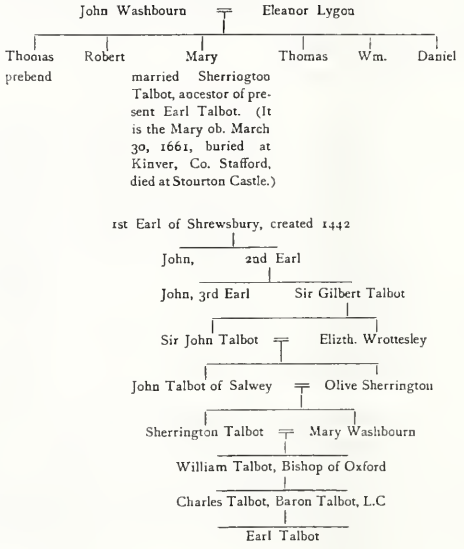
John Washbourn, of Washbourn and Wichenford, Co. Worcester, unmarried. He joined Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, with 40 horse (vide Boscobel Tracts). After the battle, his estates were forfeited and fell into the hands of the adherents of the Puritans.




John Washbourn, of Washbourn and Wichenford, Co. Worcester, married Aug. 31, 1606 Eleanor, born 1575, d. of Richard Lygon, of Madresfield, Co. Worcester. He joined Charles II. at the battle of Worcester with 40 horse (vide Boscobel Tracts.) Fined by Charles I. for not taking the Order of Knighthood £35 (vide Book of Compositions for

1 Thomas Washbourn, to whom and his brother many references are made, was born at Wichenford in Worcestershire, was a graduate of Baliol Coll., Oxford, rector of Dumbleton, and author of some religious poems and sermons (Athen Oxon ii. 806) [vide Grosart's Letters to Dr Buchanan Washbourne].

not taking the Order of Knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles I., 1630-1632. Rolls House, Record Office.) He compounded for his estate, paying £797 10s.

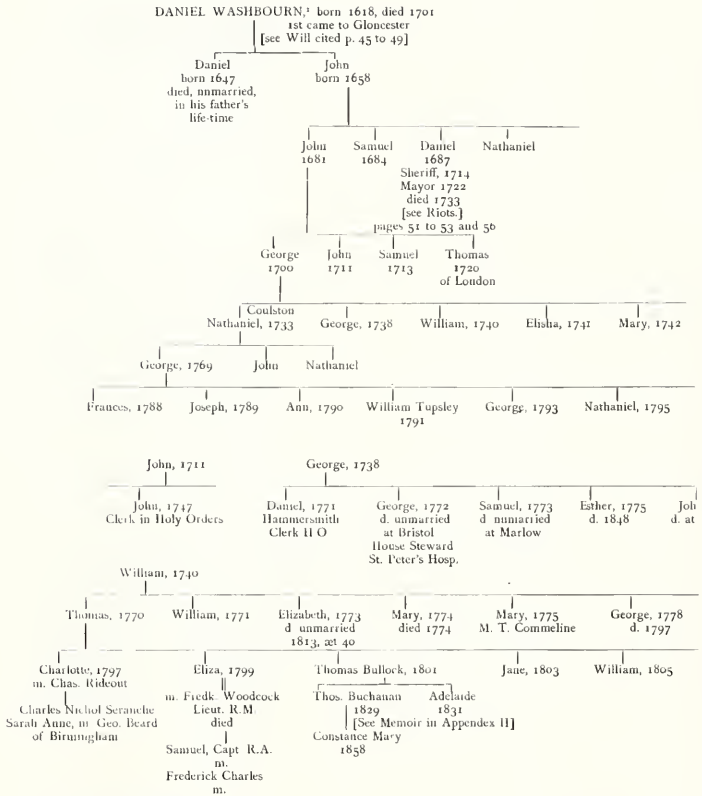


# CHAPTER III.

Contents

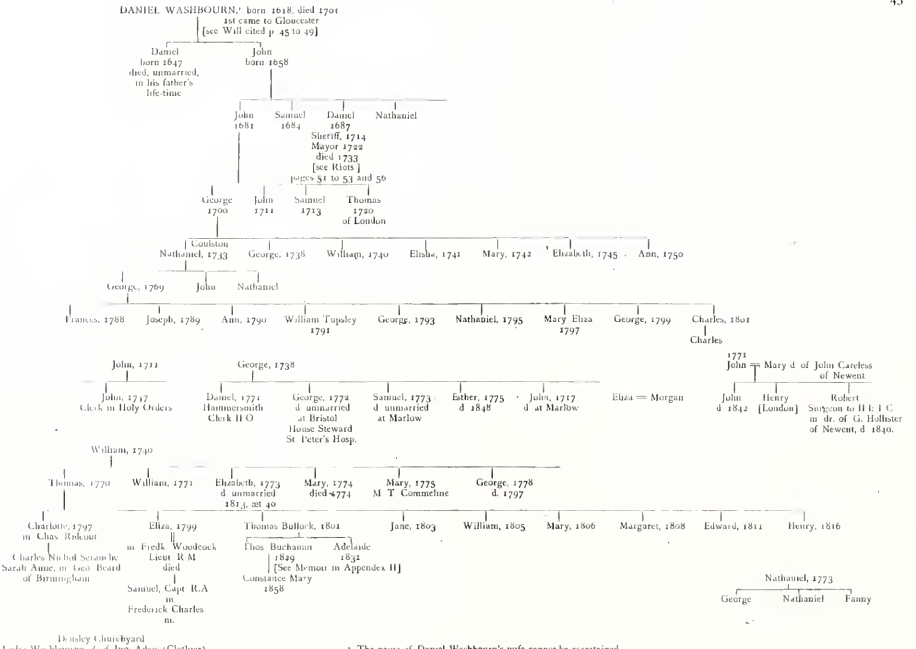
Genealogical Table—Extracts from the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at Gloucester — Genealogy and Historic Notes on the Early and the Gloucester Washbournes — Riot in 1722—MSS. Book on Gloucester Heraldry—Arms of Washbourne—Catalogus Librorum.

# GENEALOGY OF THE GLOUCESTER WASHBOURNES




Densley Churchyard
Lydia Washbourne, *d* of Jno. Adey, (Clothier)
ob. July, 27, 1765, æt. 64.

1 The name of Daniel Washbourn's wife cann




Dunsley Churchyard
Lydia Washbourne, d of Jno Adey, (Clothier)
ob July, 27, 1765, æt. 64

1 The name of Daniel Washbourn's wife cannot be ascertained

## Extracted from the Registry of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at Gloucester

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I DANIEL WASHBOURNE the Elder of Barton Streete in the County of Glouc[e]r. Yeoman beinge of perfect Health & sound & well disposinge mind and memory doe make & ordaine this my last WILL & TESTAMENT in maner followinge that is to say: FIRST I bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hopinge for the pardon and remishon of al my Sinns Thro' the alone merritts and sattisfaction of my only Saviour & Redemer Jesus Christ and my Body I comitt to the earth to be Decently Interd at the discreshon of my Executors hereinafter menchoned and as for my worldly Estate which it hath pleased the Lord to Bless me with all I dispose thereof as followeth—

IMPS. I give and devise unto my lovinge Wief all those my three Messuages or Tenements with the appurtenances sittuat Lyinge and beinge in Barton Streete & now in the severall tenurs or occupation of Daniel Bayly, Taylor, William Eliotts Taylor, and Richard Winiatt, together with a little Shopp in the posseshon of my Sonn John Washbourn & ajoyninge to the sd. tenemt. in the posseshon of THE SD. Daniel Bayley TO HAVE & TO HOLD the sd. three

Messuages or tenemts. or premises with the appurtenances unto her my sd. Wief for & duringe the terme of her naturall lief; and from & after her decese then as for touchinge & concerning the sd. Messuage or tenent with the apptenances in the poseshon of the sd. William Eliotts I give and devise the same unto my Grandson Samuel Washbourn sonn of my said Sonn John Washbourn and his heirs & asignes for ever; and as for touchinge and concerninge the said Messuage or tenemt. now in the posseshon of the sd. Richard Winiatt I give & devise the same to my Grandaughter Hannah Washbourn one of the daughters of my Sonn John Washbourn & to her heirs & asignes for ever and as for touchinge & concerninge the said Messuage or tenemt. now in the poseshon of Daniel Baylee & the sd. Shop now in the poseshon of my sonn John Washbourn togeather with a little garden on the East Side of the Tennemt. in the posseshon of the said Richard Winiatt, and as the same is now paled in which Garden is now in the posseshon of my Sonn John I give & bequeath unto my Grandson Daniel Washbourn another of the sonns of my sd. sonn John Washbourn & to his heirs & assignes for ever never the lese my will & meaninge is & I doe hearby declare that my sd. sonn John Washbourne shall hould & injoy the sd. three Tenemts. with the appurtenances & Receive the rents ishues & proffitts thereof to his owne use untill my sd. three Grand Children shall attain to their respective ages of one & Twenty yeares towards their maintenance and breedinge up and my farther will and meaninge is that if any or either of my three Grand children shall dye before he shee or they shall accomplesh their said respective ages one and twenty years then the share of him her or them soe dyinge shall be and remaine and I doe hearby give the same unto my Grandson Nathaniel Washbourn another of the sonns of my sd. sonn John Washbourn and to his heirs and assigns for ever. ITEM

I give and devise unto my sd. lovinge Wief ALL THAT my mesuage or Tenemt. with the appurtenances scituat lieinge and beinge in Minsterworth in the sd. County of Gloucester Together with all Lands thereunto belongin which sd. lands & premises I hold by leasse from William Cooke Esqre. for Ninty & nine years determeable upon lives TO HAVE & TO HOLD the sd. messuage & Tenemt. & premises with the appurtenances unto her my sd. Wief & her assignes for so many years of the sd. terme as shee shall live & from & after her decese Then I give and devise the same unto my sonn Daniel Washbourn & to my sonn John Washbourn their executor administr. & assignes for the then residue of ye. sd. terme eaqualy to be divided betwixt them share & share alike. ITEM I further give & bequeath unto my sd. Wief all the arears of rent that shall be due at the time of my decease for the sd. Estate at Minsterworth & I alsoo give unto her all my houshold goods except what is fixed to the freehold ITM I give & devise unto my sd. sonn Daniel Washbourn & his heirs & assignes for ever ALL THAT part of a Close of pasture ground beinge formerly divided with Railes & postes unto two lyinge & beinge on the South west side of a Garden called Heales Garden which extendeth itself westward to a Close of pasture ground now in the posseshon of Mr. Henry Knowles & eastward to a garden or backside now in the posseshon of John Ward with all & singular the appurtenances thereunto belongin which sd. part containes about two acares & a qrter be it more or less. ITEM I further give unto my sd. sonn Daniel Washbourn ALL THAT my piece or parsel of pasture Ground lyinge on the East side of the sd. Heales Garden & beinge latly parted with post & Railes from the sd. Pasture ground before given to him & reachinge to the Kings high way on the North which sd. pece or parsel of ground I HOLD by Lease from the Major & Burgeses of the sd. Citty

of Gloucester TO HAVE & TO HOLD the sd. last piece or parsel of ground unto him my sd sonn Daniel Washbourne his executors administes. & assignes *from* & duringe the terme & Estate I have therein IT. I give & devise unto my sd. lovinge Wief ALL THAT my messuage or Tenement with the appurtenances situat lyinge & beinge in Barton Streete aforesd. commonly caled Whithall beinge now divided into two & being in the posseshon of Richard Sparkes & Thomas Thomas which sd. messuage or Tenemt. I hold by Lease from Thomas Parry Gent: deceased TO HAVE and TO HOLD the sd. messuage or Tenement with the apurtenents. unto her my sd. Wief & her assignes for soe many years of the terme I have therein as shee shall live, and from & after her decease Then I give and devise the same unto my sd. sonn Daniel Washbourn his executors administr. & assignes for & duringe the resiedue of the sd. terme & Estate I have therin, subject never-the-less TO THIS provisoe that he my sd. sonne Daniel his executors or assignes shall & will yearly & every yeare after his Estate in this premises shall beginn & duringe the then residue of the sd. term pay unto my sd. sonn John Washbourn or his assignes the sum of Five pounds stearlinge to be Ishunge & goinge out of the sd. House or otherwise in lew thereof to Tye the sd. Tenents or Occupiors of the sd. Messuage & premises to take & buy of him the sd. John Washbourne the one half of all the malt that shall be from time to time used spent and Brewed in the sd. house duringe the sd. terme or use the best endever he can therunto IT. I doe further give and bequeath unto my sd. sonn John Washbourne & his heirs & assignes for ever all such part & soe much of the Orchard Liginege on the West side of the house I now live in which is not made over in Joynture upon his Wief TO HAVE & TO HOLD the sd. part & share of the sd. Orchard unto him my sd. sonn John Washbourn his heirs &

assignes for ever ITEM I doe forgive my two sonns Daniel and John Washbourne all such moneys which shall be due from them or otherwise of them either by Bond Bills or otherwise at the time of my decese. LASTLY all the rest & residue of my Goods Chattles & personall Estate whattsoever not by me hereinbefore or otherwise disposed of I give & bequeath unto my sd. Lovinge wief and two sonns Daniel & John Washbourne whom I make the joynte Executors of this my LAST WILL IN WITTNESS whearoof I the sd. Daniel Washbourn have to this my WILL (consistinge of one sheete of paper sett my hand & seal the sixth day of August Anno Dm. 1701.

The mark of DAN: WASHBOURN. Signed & delivered in the presents of us. L.S.

RICHARD SPARKES JOHN WILSHIRE

The mark X of MARGRETT DAVIS.

Proved 20th April 1702
by Daniel Washbourn one of
the Executors.

17th November 1857 . . .
Examined and certified .
to be a true Copy,

THO. HOLT N. P.
Regr.

## HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE GENEALOGY OF THE GLOUCESTER WASHBOURNES

Sir John Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. 1300 was succeeded by his Son, Sir Roger.

Sir Roger Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. 1330, married Margaret daughter of John Poher and was succeeded by his Son, 1370

Peter Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. 1370, who married Isolda, daughter of John de Hanley of Hanley, Co. Worcester, and was succeeded by his Son.

John Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. 1397, High Sheriff of the County, married Margaret daughter of John Power, and was succeeded by his Son. He had another son named Thomas whose daughter Elizabeth.—John Pakington, Co. Worcester.

Norman Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. 1438 High Sheriff of the County, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Kynaston, and was succeeded by his son, he had one daughter Eleanor who was married to Sir John Wyndham, & another whom John Husford (now spelt Hisford) of Empscott Co. Warwick, and Alderton. He had another Son William who in 1558 was possessed of the Manor of Broadhampden, & who married daughter of Lettice to Sir Edward Littleton, M.P. for Staffordshire.

John Washbourn of Washbourn, Co. Worcester, A.D. who married Joan the daughter of —— Mytton, and was succeeded by his Son.

Robert Washbourn of Washbourn, A.D. who married Eleanor, daughter of Stapells, and was succeeded by his Son.

Robert Washbourne was succeeded by his eldest son John, who joined Charles 2nd at Worcester & in consequence lost the Estates which were bestowed on the adherents to the Commonwealth.

Robert, had also other sons, Thomas (Prebend) born 1607 died 1687. William (Prebend) born 1615 died 1675, besides Daniel, of Gloucester, etc.

The Wichenford estate was now sold.

Daniel had two sons, Daniel and John. The former died, unmarried, in his father's life-time. John was the father of Daniel III, who became Sheriff of Gloucester, A.D. 1714, and Mayor, A.D. 1722.[1]

RIOT, 1722

1 It was during his Mayoralty that the desperate riot occurred here recorded.

A true and impartial Account of the Riot that happen'd in the City of Glocester, on Monday the 5th of November, 1722, being the anniversary of the happy Deliverance of King James I. and the Three Estates of the Realm, from the most traiterous and bloody Intended Massacre by Gunpowder, &c.

As the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Commoo Council, and the incorporated Companies of the said City, were going in their usual Formalities, with Streamers, Drums, and Music, to the Cathedral Church, in order to return thanks to Almighty God for the aforesaid wonderful and mighty Deliverence they were obstructed in their Procession by a File of Musketeers, belongiog to the Regiment of Foot quartered there, who by force attempted to take away their Drums, But the Constables and Townsmen making some opposition, the Officer of the Guard immediately commanded his Drums to beat an Alarm, and called the Companies together in all haste, ordering them to load with Powder and Ball: after which he drew them up near the Tholsel, [Tolsey]

The second, Nathaniel, had 3 sons, William, Nathaniel, & George. William, the eldest, had two sons, Thomas & William, the latter died unmarried. The former was Sheriff of Gloucester, 1805, and Mayor, 1816. He married first and had issue—

Charlotte, married to Charles Rideout, Esq.

Elizabeth, married to Frederick Woodcock, Esq., Lieut. R.M.

where they affrighted the whole City. People being amazed at so uncommon a Proceeding which might have occasioned much Bloodshed, but for the Prudence of the Magistrates &c. and his Majesty's Proclamation against Riots being read by the Sheriffs; Whereupon they all dispers'd. The whole matter being sent up to the Colonel of the said Regiment, orders were by him sent down to the Officers concern'd in this affair, to make their peace with the Corporation as well as they could. Whereupon the Major, and the Officer who commanded the Guard on the 5th of November aforesaid, did on Monday the 19th of the same month, appear before the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, at the Tholsel aforesaid, and did then and there ask Pardon in the following words:—

"We the Major and Captain of the Guard, do hereby publickly own and acknow-
" ledge our Fault and Offence, and heartily beg Pardon of the Mayor and Corporation
" for the same, and do promise that we will never be guilty of such a Fault or Offence
" any more, if ever we do come to quarter at the said City of Glocester, or elsewhere;
" And we do owe the Civil Magistrates Authority to be above that of the Military
" Powers. Witness our Hands this 19th Day of November, 1722."

| Witness (amongst many others) | | | Signed by the Major, and Officer of the Guard. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniel Washbourn, Mayor | | | | |
| Giles Rodway, Sen. | John King | Aldn. | Richard Lewis | Sheriffs |
| James Furney | Gabriel Harris | | John Hayward | |
| Richard Green | John Rodway, Junr. | | | |
| Samuel Brown | | | | |

A further interesting account is given by G. W. Counsel, of which we give the substance. In the reign of George I. not only the Corporation, but most of the principal inhabitants of Gloucester, were such violent Jacobites that His Majesty, in the year 1722, was under the necessity of sending a Regiment of Dragoons (General Honeywood's) to overawe them; these troops were accompanied in the Town Ham, during

Thomas Bullock, married to Eliza, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq. & has issue (see hereafter) Jane, married to Arthur Hammond Jenkins, Town Clerk of Gloucester.

Thomas Washbourn married Margaret daughter of John Jones of Droys Court, Co. Gloucester, and had issue William, Edward, Mary, Henry and Margaret.

Thomas Bullock Washbourn had issue — died 1837, born 1801.

Thomas Buchanan Washbourn, M.D., *m.* Frances Annie, daughter of Thomas Sowden of Devonshire Adelaid :

In the list of J.P. for Co. Worcester, July 10, 1660, occurs William Washborn.

### Of Eschetove

In the list of Sub-Vice Comites et Cast: Commissir. of Co. Worcester.

1. Hen: IV. — M 21. John Washbourn
8. Hen: V. — 19 Do. Do.

### Sheriffs

1377—20 R. II—John Washbourn of Washbourn, in Overbury. Arms min

which time they were continually annoying the citizens by various acts of hostility Daniel Washbourne was then Mayor, who issued warrants against a great many of the soldiers for assaults and other breaches of the peace; this was so much resented by the troops, that on the 30th January of that year, when the Mayor and Corporation were going in procession to the Cathedral to hear divine service, the drummers of the Regiment walked behind them, and beat the Rogues March! When they arrived at the College Green, the riot assumed an alarming aspect, upon which the Mayor, who was a very tall and powerful man, drew the City Sword, and threatened destruction to the drummers. This spirited conduct of the Chief Magistrate had the desired effect, and prevented further disturbance.

17 Hen: VI—Norman Washbourn

25 Eliz: John Washbourn of Wichenford

43 Eliz: Do. Do.

John Walshebourne Inc: of Great Comberton Dec: 15. 1420.

John son of Sir Roger de Washborne was called John de Deford, from Deford where he lived.

Ed. III. The Washbournes were lords of Stanford Washborne.

Sir Roger had 2 sons both called John.

John I—Katharine Thromwin = 2nd

ob. Sir John Musard & had chn. a d. Jane (see below) sine prole

John II had a son *Peter* = Isold d of John de Hanley 29 Ed III.

Peter had a son John ⫟ Jane Musard
Isolda.

Peter de Washborn, Sep. 9, 1316, incumbent of Stanford.

Thomas Washborne, May 30, 1349.

Wichenford was once with many other estates in this county the property of the Washbournes.

Washbournes entered their arms in the Herald's College, A.D. 1633 & their arms & pedigree A.D. 1569 to 1634.

Wichenford Court, *wh* was part of the estate of the Le Pohers came about the time of Hen. IV to Norman Washbourn whose descendent Mr. William Washbourne of Pytchley in North. sold it to Edmund S. Ryman in 1712—this W. Washbourn = Hester *d* of Sir John Ernle then of Much Marcle, Co. Hereford.

Washburn—the Anglian burne added to the modification of the Celtic uisge.

John Washborne ob. May 13, 1454= Margery Poher buried north side of the Chancel in Wich. Church (arms flame of fire.)

John Washborne son of Norman, buried south side of Chancel of Church.

John *son* of Anthony — 1st Mary *d* Francis Savage of Elmley Castle 2. = Elenor *d* of R. Lygon of Madresfield—æt 84 —60 *yrs* in commission of peace twice high-sheriff, and dep. lieut. to 4 lords presidents of the principality of *Wales*. "He was the best continual housekeeper & the best beloved gentleman in the county." Habingdon.

His Son was John ob. Sep. 1615, æt 48. His Son was John dis. by will in Worcester.

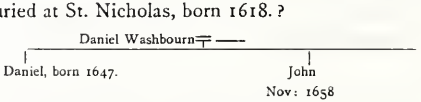
Walter Staples, of Dodenham, a person of great estate— *d* Robert Washborne of Wichenford—From them the Washbornes of Wich are lineally des.

Little Washborne [see sketch Plan] sometimes called Knight's Washborne from the knightly family of the Washbornes, who took their Surnames from hence. Of this family, and its connection with the Musards and others, an account will be found on pages 15, 34, &c.

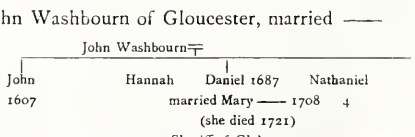
Daniel Washbourn of Gloucester. The defeat of the King at the battle of Worcester, and the subsequent forfeiture of the estates of Washbourn and Wichenford, drove him to seek his bread at Gloucester, in which City two of

his elder brothers, Thomas and William, held prebendal Stalls n the Cathedral.[1]

Buried at St. Nicholas, born 1618.?

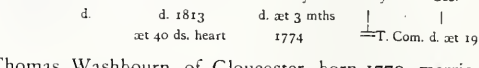



John Washbourn of Gloucester, married ——




William Washbourn of Gloucester, married Mary d. of Mary Bullock of Hanley, Co. Worcester.

He was a Surgeon in the Navy, and after his retirement practised as an Apothecary in Gloucester, keeping an open Surgery or Shop for drugs 1760.




Thomas Washbourn, of Gloucester, born 1770, married first Elizabeth 4th and youngest d. of John Kendall; 2nd Margaret d. of John Jones.

[1] See Gloucester subject, Washbourne Tablets, &c., p.p. 94 to 98.

Was a Banker and Druggist in Gloucester. Sheriff of the City, 1805-1809, and Mayor, 1816.[1]

Thomas Washbourn = Elizabeth Kendall

| Charlotte, 1797 married Charles Ridout, Inspector of P.O. | Eliza, 1799 married Lieut. Woodcock R.M. | John Bullock 1801 | Jane married A. H. Jenkin, Town Clerk |
|---|---|---|---|

Thomas Bullock Washbourn, of Gloucester, and Hucclecote, near Gloucester, born 1800. Was for a short time a Successor to his Father, as a Druggist, but soon retired. Married Eliza, d. of James Buchanan, Esq., of Gloucester, whose grandfather joined in the rebellion of 1745 and was compelled to flee from Scotland into England, and settled in Gloucester.

Thomas Bullock Washbourn = Eliza Buchanan

| Thomas Buchanan | Adelaide married John Allen of H.M. P.O. |
|---|---|

Thomas Buchanan Washbourn,[2] of Gloucester, born 1829, Doctor in Medicine and Graduate of London University, married Frances Annie, d. of Thomas Sowdon, of Whitstone, Co. Devon.

Thos. Buchanan Washbourn = Frances Annie Sowdon

| Constance Mary |
|---|

"One said, merrily, he wished he had a sinecure, for his parts lay much that way, it was one Washbourn of Oriel."

Wards' Diary, 1648-1679, arranged by Dr. Severn and quoted in *Sat. Review*, Vol: 10, No. 256, p. 361.

1 With other gentlemen founder of the Gloucestershire Banking Company.

2 See Memoir in Appendex II.

Nathaniel, second son of Nathaniel, 4 Son of Daniel.

Issue:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary | 1760 | Thomas | 1764 |
| John | 1761 | Hannah } | 1765 |
| Elizabeth | 1762 | Sarah } | |
| Nathaniel | 1763 | | |

Nathaniel Washbourn, b. 1733 = Tupsley Colston

Issue—George 1769. (See below)
John 1771. (See " )
Nathaniel 1773. (See " )
Sarah (= James Jeffs, of Gloster, 1789)

George Washbourn, b. 1769 = Ann d. of Wm. Hall, of Hanley, Co. Worc.

Issue—Frances 1788 = Millard Jos.
Joseph 1789 ob. unm. buried at Hanley, Co. Wor.
Ann 1790 = ob. unm. " at Binford.
William Tupsley 1791 = Sophia d. of Wm. King.
George 1793 = ob. unm.
Nathaniel 1795 = 1st Eliza d. of Horsman, G.P.O.
= 2nd Jane d. of Bidney, Honiton.
Mary Eliz. 1797 = Geo. Pullen Hinton, of Bristol.
George 1799, ob. unm. May 16, 1860.
Charles 1801 = Matilda Powell.

Wm. Hall = Ann *d.* of — Bullock, of Hanley, Co. Worc. Sister of Mary who m. Wm. Washbourn, p. 36.

John Washbourn, b. 1711

Issue—John, 1747. (in H.O.)

George Washbourn *b.* 1738 = Rooke.

Issue—Daniel 1771 (Hammersmith)
George 1772 (unmar.) ob. at Bristol. House Steward at St. Peter's Hospital
Samuel 1773 (unmar.) ob. at Marlow.
Hester 1775 = Shadrach Charleton.
John 1777 (ob. at Marlow.)
Eliza. (= Morgan.)

William Washbourn, *b.* 1740. Surgeon R.N. = Mary d. of Thomas Bullock, Hanley, Co. Worc.

Issue—Thomas 1770
William 1771
Elizabeth 1773 (ob. unm., 1813)
Mary 1774 (ob. 1774)
Mary 1775 (= T. Commeline Chamberlain, ob. 1843) father of Sam.
George 1778 (ob. 1797)

Thomas Washbourn, *b.* 1770, ob. 1824, at 54 = 1st Elizabeth, youngest d. of Henale. Sheriff 1805-1809. Mayor 1816.

Issue—Charlotte 1797 (= C. Rideout) ob. 1861.
Eliza 1799 (= F. Woodcock) ob. 1852.
Thomas Bullock 1801. (See p. 42.)
Jane 1803 (= A. H. Jenkins) ob. May 15, 1860.

Thomas Washbourn, = 2ndly, Margaret, d. of John Jones, of Brockworth, Co. Gloster.

Issue—William 1805 (See page 43.)
Mary 1806 (= C. Ward.)

Margaret 1808 (= A. Bubb, of Witcombe.[1])
Edward 1811 (See p. 43.)
Henry 1816 (emigrated to New Zealand.)
= 1st—Reech. 2nd Mary Jones.

See *Gloucester Journal*, Jan. 14, 1788.
Dame = other Sister.

Thomas Bullock Washbourn, *b.* 1801. ob. 1836, at Hucclecote, Co. Gloster = Eliza d. of James Buchanan of Glo'ster, nat. 1807, ob. 1857, at Sydenham, Co. Kent. Sheriff.

Issue—Thomas Buchanan, 1829. (See below.)
Adelaide, 1831 (= John Allen, of Higham Ferrers.)

Thomas Buchanan Washbourn, b. 1829 = 1857 Frances Ann, d. of Thomas Snowdon, M.D., of Whitestone, Co. Devon

Issue—Constance Mary, 1858, May 15.
Ellen Frances, 1859.
Arthur Sowdon Buchanan, 1861, May 1.

William Washbourn, *b.* 1805, ob. 1854, (temp. off.) = Catherine d. of T[illegible]mas Fenn Addison, Arm., Solicitor, Gloucester.

Sheriff 1840. Mayor 1853-1854.

1 Margaret Washbourne (the daughter of Thomas Washbourne, Esq., Banker, of Gloucester,) married Anthony Bubb, Esq., of Witcombe Court, Gloucestershire, who was the son of Anthony Bubb, Esq., of Bentham, Gloucestershire. Their sons were Anthony, John Jones, Henry, Arthur, Edward, and Frank; their daughters Margaret, Mary, Eliza, Anne, Jane, Fanny. The son, Henry Bubb, Esq., J.P., of Ullenwood, Cheltenham, married 1st., Zoe, daughter of David Lloyd, Esq. M.D., Shanklin, who died 1883; issue Evelyn Maud: 2nd., Sarah Walker, daughter of William Hall, Esq., of Seven Springs, widow of John Hampson, Esq., of Ullenwood, near Cheltenham. The daughter Margaret Bubb married Charles Marklove, Esq., who died without issue. Beata Bubb, the mother of Sir Charles Wheatstone, the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, was connected with the Bubbs of Bentham.

Issue—

Edward Washbourn,[1] *b.* 1811, ob. May 11th, 1887. = 1837 Elizabeth, third d. of Anthony Bubb, Esq., of Bentham, ob. 1884.

Issue—

His eldest surviving son, Thomas Henry Washbourn, has succeeded him in his profession.

John Washbourn, *b.* 1771, ob. Ap. 25, 1829. Mary d. of John Careless, of Newent, Co. Glo'ster, ob. June 28, 1833.

Issue—John (ob. 1842) = d. of Beesley, of Worc., sister to Mrs Trim.

Charles

Mary Ann

Henry[2]

Robert (Surj. H. E. T. C. S., = d. of G. Hollister, of Newent, ob. 1840.

Mary Ann

Brown

Nathaniel Washbourn, b. 1773. ob. 1795. Daniel = Elijah Daniel.

Issue—George, (blind) ob. 1857, unm.

Nathaniel, in London.

Fanny = Gelding, of Quedgeley.

Chadborn, Sol. = Sister of Mrs Tupsley.

William Tupsley Washbourn, born 1791, ob, 1842, æt 50, = Sophia d. of William King, Sol. of Gloucester, born 1785, ob. 1848, æt 63.

Issue—Sophia King = ob. unm. at 17, 1840.

Eliza Frances = Charles Shard, of Brighton.

1 A distinguished Solicitor in the city.

2 Was a Publisher and Bookseller in Blackfriars, London.

Dance = Kendale

| Thomas | Jane | Mary | Elizabeth | Edwin | Benjamin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sol. in Tesh Asst. | = Fleming of Camb. | | | ob. | |

Thomas Washbourn, ob. 1717 = Sarah Trimm

Issue—William 1708
Sarah 1711
Elizabeth 1715

1788. John Washbourn, in regione Cirencester. Commissioner for Thames and Severn Nav. Co. G. J. ob. 7, 1788.

1789. Mr. James Jeffs, Banker = Sarah youngest d. of Nathaniel Washbourn, of Southgate St.

March 27, 1732. John Washbourne, fils John Washbourne, Clothmaker, Wm. Bell, Mayor.

May 7, 1734. Samuel Washbourne, son of John Washbourne, Whitesmith. John Selwyn Mayor (brother.)

Jan. 16, 1735. John Washbourne, son of John Washbourne of Evesham, Blacksmith. J. Hayward Nicholas Washbourne, brother to above.

1741. Richard Washbourne . . do. do. (J. Worrall.)

1741. Thos. Washbourn, son of John and brother to John, admitted March, 1732.

April 12, 1754. Nathaniel Washbourne, son of G. Washbourne. Watchmaker.

March 2, 1761. George Washbourne, son of G. Washbourne Watch., brother of Nath.

„ 25, „ William Washbourne do. do. do.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 20, | 1761. | Elisha Washbourne do. do. do. |
| | 1768. | John Washbourne, son of John, admitted 1732. |
| | 1780. | George Washbourne, son of Nath., admitted 1754. |
| | 1762. | William B. Grover, admitted by Indenture apprenticed to Dan. Yates. |
| Sep. 28, | 1665. | Samuel Washbourne, apprenticed to Thos. Yates, Apothecary. |
| April 10, | 1668. | Daniel, son of Daniel Washbourn, Maltster. |
| | 1679. | John Washbourne, brother to D. ad. 1668. |
| May 18, | 1702. | John Washbourne, son John above. |
| | 1705. | Samuel, brother to John, admitted 1702. |
| | 1708. | Daniel, son of John, in Barton Street. |
| | 1721. | George Washbourne, son of John Washbourne. |
| March 16, | 1741. | Elisha, son of George and Hannah Washborn. |
| July 31, | 1743. | Mary, d. of above. |
| May 22. | 1746. | Eliz. d. of above, ob. 1829, æt 83. |
| Aug. 12, | 1750. | Ann, d. of above. |
| Aug. 6, | 1757. | William, son of Nathaniel and Eliz. Washbourne. |
| Dec. 22, | 1758. | George, son of above, ob. 1829, æt 71. |
| Feb. 4, | 1760. | Mary, d. of above. |
| Feb. 13, | 1761. | John, s. of above, ob. Ap. 1829, æt 68. |
| Feb. 23, | 1762. | Eliz. d. of above. |
| April 25, | 1763. | Nath. s. of above, ob. 1835-71. |
| Aug. 9. | 1764. | Thomas, s. of above. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 20, | 1765. | Hannah and Sarah, twin d's. of above, obit. Jan. 1814. |
| Jan. 13, | 1770. | Thomas, son of Wm. and Mary Washbourn, obit. 1816, æt. 76. |
| April 10, | 1771. | William, son of above, obit. Feb. 16, 1815. |
| Feb. 1, | 1773. | Eliz. d. of above. |
| March 30, | 1774. | Mary, d. of above. |
| Dec. 18, | 1775. | Mary, d. of above. |
| March 6, | 1778. | George, s. of above, obit. 1799, Nov. |
| | | 1st M. |
| June 19, | 1797. | Charlotte, d. of Thomas (1770) and Eliz. Washbourne, obit. July 1803. |
| Feb. 23, | 1799. | Eliz. d. of above. |
| Nov, 31, | 1801. | Thomas Bullock, s. of above, ob. 1836, 36. |
| | | 2nd M. |
| June 3, | 1805. | William, s. of Thomas and Mary, ob. 1832. |
| Oct. 2, | 1806. | Mary, d. of above. |
| Oct. 10. | 1808. | Margaret, d. of above. |
| May 2, | 1811. | Edward, s. of above. |
| July 20, | 1816. | Henry John, s. |
| June 16, | 1771. | Daniel, son of George & Mary Washbourne. |
| May 12. | 1772. | George, son of above. |
| June 3, | 1773. | Samuel, son of above. |
| May 13, | 1774. | Samuel, son of above. |
| Sep. 5, | 1775. | Esther, d. of above. |
| April 22, | 1777. | John, son of above. |
| Sep. 15, | 1779. | Mary Ann, d. |
| Sep. 6, | 1785. | Charlotte, d. |
| Oct. 17, | 1786. | Mary Ann, d.<br>Charlotte ob. 1787. |

Sep. 4, 1788. Frances, Mrs. Miller, d. of George (1758) and Ann Washbourne, ob. 1819, 65.
Nov. 25, 1789. Joseph, s. of above.
Nov. 20, 1790. Ann, d. of above.
Dec. 16. 1791. William Tupsley, s. of above.
Dec. 10, 1793. George, s. of above.
May 17, 1795. Nathaniel, s. of above.
Aug. 2, 1797. Mary Eliza. d.
July 6, 1799, George, s.
Sep. 7, 1801. Charles, s.

Elizabeth Washbourne, of St. Mary de Crypt.
obit Mar. 28, 1786, æt 55.
Mary Washbourne, of St. Michael.
ob. Nov. 17, 1786, æt 38.
Mary Ann Washbourne, of St. Michael, ob. June 10, 1788.
William Washbourne, ob. Aug. 30, 1798, æt 65.
William Washbourne, ob. Aug. 1798.
George Washbourn, Silversmith, ob. Sep., 1811.
Nathaniel Washbourne, St. Mary de Crypt, ob. Jan. 27, 1816, æt 64.

THOS. and ELIZABETH.

Charlotte, June 19, 1797.
Eliza, Feb. 23, 1799.
Thos. Bullock, March 31, 1801.
Jane Washbourn.

Sir THOS. and MARGARET.

William Washbourn, June 3, 1805.
Mary „ Oct. 2, 1806.
Margaret „ Oct. 18, 1808.
Edward „ June 25, 1811.
Henry „ July 20, 1816.

May 2, 1792. John, s. of John (1761) & Mary Washbourne

Oct. 13. 1793. Charles, s. of above.
April 1795. Mary Ann, d. of above.
July 30. 1798. Henry, s. of above.
Feb. 5, 1806. Robert, s. of above.
Sep. 4, 1812. Charles, son of Nathan. (1765) & Eliz.
Dec. 14, 1816. William, son of above, obit 1818.
Nov. 20, 1819. Frances Eliz. (Mrs. Gibling.)
March 7, 1821. Sarah Sophia, d. of W. Tubs, obit 1821.
March 19, 1821. Frances Eliz. M——
Aug. 26, 1822. Sophia King, d. of T——
Sep. 30, 1826. Eliza Frances, do. do.

GRANDMOTHER.

Eliz. 1st wife of Thomas Washbourn (Grandfather) was the 4th and youngest daughter of John Kendall,[1] of Gloucester.

1st Eldest married — Fream, of Worcester.
2nd Sarah „ Powell „ „
3rd Jane „ Dance, of Ross.

William Washbourn (great grandfather) married Mary, d. of Thomas Bullock, of Hanley.

William Price married Ellen, d. of T. Bullock, of Hanley, had issue William and Ellen, who married Revd Mr Biedermann.

1 John Kendall (who married Miss Betty Susannah Hitch and whose daughter Susan Chadborn Kendall married Col. William Washbourn) was an eminent accountant. He was well connected, and was generally respected and esteemed for his urbanity, honour and integrity. A gentleman of unassuming manners, kind-hearted and benevolent—making no pretensions to superior knowledge, although he had received a liberal education—was a good linguist, well-read, and accomplished in sound learning and polite literature. After the declaration of peace when the French prisoners at Llanthony were released, and, called on the tradesmen prior to their return to France, a great difficulty was experienced to understand their wishes and requirements. The major part of them were officers. The tradesmen in their dilemma sent for Mr John Kendall to interpret their wants, he being the only man in the city of Gloucester who could be found who was sufficienty proficient in the French language to hold a conversation with them. As soon as they heard him speak their language they were all animation, vivacity, and alternately grasped his hand with fraternal enthusiasm.

Eliza Washbourn, died at 27 in childbirth with Jane, and was buried in Unitarian Chapel.

Issue of William Washbourn, who married Mary Bullock: Thomas, William, George died at 19, Mary married Thomas Commeline, of Longford, father to Samuel Commeline of Gloucester. Elizabeth died at 40 (?) of diseased heart.

Maria Washbourn, Ch. *b.* Aug. 4, 1805.
George Washbourn, do. Jan. 29, 1807.
Hester Washbourn, Ch. July 30, 1808.
Edward Charleton May 23, 1810.
Henry Charleton March 8, 1812.

Gloucester, Apr. 2, 1864.

My dear Sir,

I enclose the memorandum to which I referred and which relates to the most elaborate pedigree of the family which I remember to have seen.

Herefordshire Pedigrees by Randall Holme. Henl. MSS. No. 2121 commencing with Sir Roger.

There is also another pedigree in Henl. M.S. No. 6139 in which the crest seems to represent a bunch of *onions* thus [1]

FLAX PLANT

Sir John de W. confirmed that manor to his son Rog. and Mary his wife 7 Edward 2nd

1. This is curious, and it is difficult to say whether it is a ludicrous blunder or a joke. A representation of the Flax Plant, which does not represent "a bunch of onions" is here given.

This book contains principally sketches of Arms without names the principle pedigree being that of Washbourne. You would probably find something to interest you here.

Yours truly
M. JONES

B. Washbourne, Esq., M.D.

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PARTICULARS OF A MSS. BOOK ON HERALDRY CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, COMPILED BY JOHN JONES, OF GLOUCESTER. DECR., 1863.

1. Size : $15\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. Material : paper.
3. Number of leaves : 312 folio leaves entire + 34 other smaller fly leaves inserted : do. 1 at the end of the book : total—347.
4. Description : up to 1862 of Visitation in Q. Elizabeth's time, and that of Chas. 2nd. that is to say middle of 16th and 17th Centuries.
5. Description : A printed Title page as follows :

"Pedigree, Armorial Bearings, and other particulars
"relating to Families ancient and modern connected
"with the County of Gloucester collected from various
"sources, by John Jones."

| | No. of Leaves |
|---|---|
| Fly leaf | 1 |
| Title page | 1 |
| Leaf recto side, blank : verso 2 lines in MSS. memorandum | 1 |
| Four leaves with "Index," names of Families arranged alphabetically, verso side of 4th leaf blank | 4 |
| Three leaves blank | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Eight leaves, paged I to XVI inclusive, page 1 headed "From Sir Robt. Atkyns" 12 coats tricked: p. IV here commence Abbatial Proprietors: p. X, manors, vested in the Crown, and other manors: pp. XI to XIV inclusive: List of Sheriffs, pp. XV & XVI blank | 8 |
| One hundred and fifty-three folio leaves, paged from 1 to 280, containing Pedigrees and Arms tricked, besides 34 smaller fly-leaves inserted - - - | 153 |
| One hundred and thirty-four blank leaves - - - - | 134 |
| Seven leaves at the end of the book - - - - | 7 |
| | 312 |

No. 1 verso side "From Fuller's Worthies," 5 names: "The names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the 12th year of K. Hen. 6th."

No. 2. verso and No. 3. recto { "Names of the Gentry, who contributed to the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish invasion.

No. 3. verso. Intended Knights of the Royal Oak.

No. 4. blank.

No. 5. verso and No. 6. recto { Fitzgerald of Desmond: pid. and ref. with reference to J. J. s. descent.

No. 6. verso. Information desirable in compiling the Hist. of Parishes: colours used in Heraldry.

No. 7. recto. Bibliotheca Heraldica: "A Visitation is in the Library "of John Delafield Phelps, Esq. which is copied "in the present volume extending to the coat of "Sir Matthew Hale."

No. 7. verso. Extracts from psh. Reg[illegible]t Broc[illegible]worth referring to the Jones fam. on a fly-leaf arms described at Hampton, Chemist at Gloucester.

Total 7 leaves at the end, refer overleaf.

Two Heelball rubbings of coats of arms, to wit:

A single coat of John Trelick, Bp. of Hereford & Porter with quarterings from Quedgeley.

Examined & collated with the original
by me, J. D. Thomas Niblett,
3 Jan. 1863.

THE WASHBOURNE *ARMS*

## DR BUCHANAN WASHBOURNE[1]

2

CATALOGUS LIBRORUM MSS.
BIBLIOTHECA HARLEIANE

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1067.
13 Pedigree & Arms of Washbourne.
316 .
Washbourne pedigree = Power & Harley Lansdowne MSS.
160-164.

2

WASHBOURNE
Argent on a fesse between six Martletts gules, three quatrefoils of the field.
Crest. On a wreath and coil of flax and surmounted with another wreath argent and gules, thereon flames of fire proper.

1 See Memoir, Appendix II.

## CHAPTER IV.

Contents

The Rev. A. B. Grosart's Letters to Dr. Buchanan Washbourne—Correspondence of Sir Thomas Phillipps —Ditto with F. E. Millard — Biographical Illustration of Worcester — Dr Buchanan Washbourne — Thomas Washbourne and William Washbourne — Canons' Tablets — Arms and Notes on — Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, of Bath.

## The Rev. A. B. Grosart's Letters to Dr. Buchanan Washbourne

15, St. Albans Place,
Blackburn,
12th March, 1868.

The Revd. A. B. Grosart with respectful comps. to Alderman Washbourne, being engaged in preparing a private select edition of the "Poems" of Dr. Thomas Washbourne,[1] begs to ask if Alderman Washbourne as a descendant has any M.S.S. or other memorials of his gifted ancestor: also if he knows of any portrait. Dr. W. died 1687 & is buried in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral. [See Tablet.]

15, St. Albans Place,
Blackburn, Lancashire,
17th March, 1868.

The Rev. A. B. Grosart with comp. to Dr. Washbourne, begs to thank him for his polite note of 16th inst. & to state that proposing to bring out in a privately printed and limited edition the 'Divine Poems' of Dr. Washbourne (1654). Mr. Grosart is very desirous to be able to prefix a short Memoir of the good old worthy. So that all facts, & specially dates,

1 Dr. Thomas Washbourne was the son of John Washbourne. [See Gen. Table, No. 1.]

letters & the like, will be most acceptable. Mr. Grosart has thus far secured only the College Dates from Wood—a memorandum of two single Sermons pubd. by Dr. Washbourne —inscription from his grave-stone & a few inscriptions from his Parish Church. Moreover Mr. Kyrle informs him that he has an original portrait of Dr. Washbourne.

Dr. Buchanan Washbourne.

2 Portland Street, Cheltenham,

Dear Sir,— Decr. 28th, 1865.

Being Christmas time your letter was not handed to me until to day otherwise it would have been replied to before.

I am glad to find you are interested in the question of local history. I am in search of information of George Washbourne and many other eminent natives. George Washbourne was a native of Great Washbourne and is alluded to in two works which I have met with—viz.: Burke's Royal Geographer edition 1602—in this work he is quoted to prove that Cabot a native of this County, was the discoverer of America and not *Columbus*. The other work is "Britannia, or an illustration of the Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales," edition 1675. He evidently lived prior to the seventeenth century and like Cabot and Cartwright another native of Great Washbourne was one of the early circumnavigators of the globe. Should I obtain any more detailed information I shall publish a separate account and will forward it to you.

I am,
Yours obliged,
John Golding.

This volume was issued in the "Fuller's Worthies Library," in large paper, 8vo. very limited number; and small 8vo., 156 copies.

15, St. Albans Place,
Blackburn, Lanc.,
24th April, 1868.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your former letter concerning Dr. Washbourne author of "Divine Poems" (1654) allow me to ask if you can aid me to clear up the names of the annexed headings of certain of his poems.

1. To my much honoured Friend & Kinsman Sr. E. B. (on the Death of Lady B.)
2. To his truly honoured Lady R.
3. To the noble Lady & to him much endeared the Lady M. T.—These lines may help
   "We envy Shropshire now, since it of late
   Doth you importunate—
   We wish yon Buckland-house a palace were
   That we might see you here."
4. To the no less honoured Lady, the Lady P.
5. To the truly virtuous & his much esteemed cousin Mrs. M. B.
6. To the Right Honourable the Lady M. C.

I cannot understand how one so prominent as Dr. W. should not have left manuscripts behind him & other memorials. Is it not in your power to guide me to any sources of information concerning him & the family?

Excuse this further trouble,
& Believe me
Yours very faithfully
Alex. G. Grosart.

Dr. Washbourne.

15, St. Albans Place,
Blackburn, Lanc.,
1st May, 1868.

The Rev. A. B. Grosart does himself the pleasure of sending Dr. Washbourne 12 copies of a circular containing proposals as to reprint of Dr. Washbourne's Poems, &c., &c. Will Dr. W. kindly aid Mr. G. in this 'labour of love' by bringing the undertaking under notice of the family connections. As the numbers interested in Dr. W's poems are very limited Mr. G. will need the earnest co-operation of all willing to secure the reprint & begs this favour from Dr. W.

7th May 1868.

The preceding note, &c., returned to-day having been by an oversight sent to Worcester. Mr. G. sends Circulars also to Alderman W. & trusts to be enabled to produce the volume worthily.

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## SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS' CORRESPONDENCE WITH DR. BUCHANAN WASHBOURNE

Sir,— Middle Hill, 1856.

I have some memoranda of Washbourne which I shall be happy to communicate to you but I must first know what family you belong to & therefore you must give me your Father's Grandfather's names & also Gt. Grandfather's if you know his name & where he resided.

I have the honor to be Sir
Yr. obed. Serv.
Thos. Phillipps.[1]

Buchanan Washbourne, Esq.
Glouc.

1 The Antiquary.

M. H.
22/9/56.

Sir,—

I am sorry to have delayed answering your letter, but I have had so many persons come to search for M.S.S. that I have not had time unless I had deferred my letters on business.

I ought to have mentioned that I am now not so active as I used to be, I require the Compliment (from those who ask for my aid,) of the purchase of one of my Printed Books.

My eyes are getting weak & I have come to the above resolution as some compensation for the injury they will sustain in searching thro' old M.S.S. for applicants. If you do not object to this I can recommend you a Book to be had of James Rogers, Broadway, in which you will find a reference to a branch of your family, the price of which he charges at 10/6, & if you send him a Post Office Order for that amount he will take care to forward it.

I am Sir,
Yr. obed. Ser.
T. Phillipps.

M. H. 12 Jan.
57.

Sir,—

I am glad to find that you have determined to agree to my plan *not* for *my own* sake, but for your's, because I believe I really can be of service to you.

A number of strangers write to me for information, who think they have nothing to do but write and get it, putting me to the expense of Postages, Paper and lots of time and scarcely deign to thank me after all.

Therefore I was resolved to test their gratitude in another way, & it is remarkable what *little value* they put upon *their own* gratitude! One *gentleman* says he will buy a 3/6 penny book of me but will not give half a guinea! !! Now my books are so rare that if any one offers Double the money he will not be able to get a Copy in a few years.[1]

I am Sir,
Your obed. Servt.,
Thos. Phillipps.

M. H. 22 Jan.
57.

Sir,—

Mr. Rogers has informed me that you have complied with the Rules & therefore I now request you to favour me with so much of your Pedigree as you know yourself namely your Father & Grandfather & if possible your Great Grandfather with the places where they resided. May I ask if Mr. Washbourne the Printer or Mr. W. the Mercer are in any way connected with your family?

With regard to the Book which Mr. R. has sent you, every name is a reference to some Pedigree or other relating to that name, in the Books mentioned in the Preface, so that if you have any search for Kindred of *other* names besides Washbourne named in the Book, you will probably find a Pedigree either long or short relative to that name. If I

1 The editor of these Papers is not unacquainted with experience similar to that of Sir Thomas Phillipps, but he has not been able to adopt the worthy baronet's stringent remedy. Sir Thomas always entertained a high opinion of his own work; but, as a rule very few writers in Sir Thomas's line are so sanguine as he.

could have had this Book in my younger days I wd. have given 2 guineas for it rather than miss it.

I shall be very happy to give you any further information you require as to the use of the Book. With regard to your own immediate family, I should be glad to know if you have any *tradition* in the family as to where your Ancestors originally came from, or if you have any old Papers of your family shewing their former residences.

Hoping to receive your answer to the above questions speedily

I am Sir,
Faithfully yours
Thos. Phillipps.

Sir Thos. Phillipps presents his compliments to Dr. Washbourne & is waiting to learn what is the difficulty in his Pedigree which he wishes to clear up.

Middle Hill, 28 Jan., '57.

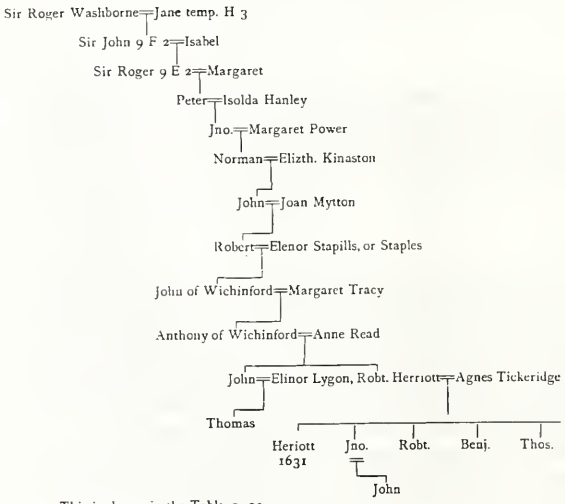
M. H. 30 Jan. '57.

Sir,—

I believe there are two families of Washbourne which have descended from ancient times, quite distinct from each other during that period, although they may originally have been derived both from the same stock. One of these families was seated at Washbourne & afterwards (by marriage, I believe) at Wichenford; & the other lived at Bengeworth & Bretforton in the County of Worcester. From this last, I believe, you came, the earliest mention of which that I have met with, is about the time of Edw. 1 or Hen. 3, at which time they were Tenants under the Abbot of Evesham, & I think remained so till the dissolution of Monasteries. I am

inclined to think that your Ancestor of Gloucester was not Nathaniel, but Daniel,[1] but I will look up my scattered notes & let you know the result. In the meantime I will request you to apply to Mr. Holt[2] of the Registry & request him to shew you the Will of Daniel Washbourne of Gloucester of 1701 or about the beginning of the last century. He, or his father, I am inclined to think, (speaking without my Notes) was the *first* who settled in Gloucester.

The time of the *first* Stock runs as follows:—




1 This is shown in the Table, p. 30.

2 Dr. B. W. complied with this request. See Mr. Holt, transcription from the Gloucester Register, p.p. 45 to 49.

I *may* be mistaken possibly as to your line, & you *may* be from this stock,[1] but I cannot tell until I find my notes. At present therefore I beg to remain Sir yours

faithfully T. Phillipps.

M. H. 10 F. 57.

Sir,—

I am glad to find you were successful & hope you do not *now* consider your half guinea ill laid out. I am glad also to find that your conjecture as to Nathaniel was right. I will now send you some better news, which will justify you in believing that you descend from the ancient stock whose line I sent you. I find that one of them named Robert had a son *Daniel* but he is said to have died at 3 years of age. I find no other Daniel, but this one instance shews the name to have been admitted into this Family Line & therefore it is not improbable that a later descendant since 1631 may have adopted the name for one of his own children. If you can join on to this Stock you will have as excellent a Pedigree as most persons can boast of. If you still desire my assistance, let me know; in that case, I shall want a copy of Daniel's Will.

Of the two Prebendaries Wm. being born 1615 & Thos. in 1607 seems to indicate that they were two brothers. Daniel may have been one of their children & you should search the Cathedral Register from the years 1627 & also St. Michael's.

1 As he was.

Will you be so good to send me the date of Daniel's Will, both when *written* & when ***proved***, for I cannot find my extracts from the Will.

I am Sir,

Your most obed. Ser.

T. Phillipps.

P.S.—From the proper manner in which you have Described the Arms, I fancy you have a taste for Genealogy in general. May I ask if that is the case?

Insertion is given to the papers so kindly supplied to Dr. Washbourne by Mr Millard, inasmuch as, although some repetitions will be found, yet there is much that is new and interesting.

Dear Dr. Washbourne,—

I have copied the following from a scrap from a N. Paper, which Mr. Hy. Washbourne sent thinking you might like to see it. As the original is to be returned I have copied it, thinking to save you time & trouble, if it is not new to you & you do not care to keep it, please let me have it again. When you were here some time ago, you said you would let us see the Washbourne pedigree, & as Mrs. Brown who is staying here is much interested in the family history, we shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly lend it to us for a day or two.

With kind regards believe me,

Yours sincerely,

F. E. Millard.

7, Clarence St., Novr. 8th.

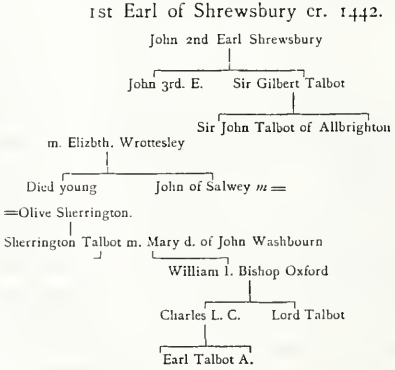
B. Washbourne, Esq. M.D.

## WICHENFORD

A large parish (2672 acres) 6 miles N.W. of Worcester, to the church or monastery of which city it belonged in the middle ages. One of the tenants here, William Coyde, made a present of a hundred "wardens" (large baking pears) to Prior Moore, as his Landlord, in the 16th century. The living is still in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, and is valued at £422, tithe rent charge, with 10 acres of glebe. Church accomodation 250; free seats 50. The building, which has a chancel, nave, porch, tower and spire, was built in 1262, and restored in 1863[1] at a cost of about £1,300, since which some stained windows by Messrs Chance, of Birmingham, have been given by D. Britten, Esq., of Kenswick, in memory of his father, an organ put up at the expense of the Vicar, and a set of costly service books presented by Mrs. Britten. There is some early English work in part of the tower, and the church contains some interesting monuments of the Washbournes, restored at the cost of W. Money Kyrle, Esq., of Homme House, Dymock, whose ancestor married the last heiress of that ancient family. Habingdon describes the principal monument in the chancel as "a faire tombe," and says that John Washbourne, whose effigy may still be seen among others there, "was the best continuall housekeeper & the best beloved gentleman in this county." He was more than 60 years in the Commission of the Peace, and twice High Sheriff. His son was a zealous Royalist, and at the battle of Worcester he took with him "every man who could shoulder a musket." A great part of his estate was in the cause of his King, and he compounded with the Parliament [as already shown] for the remainder.

1 See Appendix II.

Wichenford Court, early in the centu[illegible] was occupied by Mr T. Heach, was the residence of the Washbournes, and was one of the largest mansions in the county, with moat, drawbridge, etc. One large room on the ground floor is still an object of interest to the antiquary, having curious oak panelling, grotesque heads, etc. It was in this house that one of the Bourbon Princes was confined and put to death by Lady Washbourne, in the absence of her husband, when Owen Glendower encamped on Woodbury Hill, in the reign of Henry IV.




John Washbourne of Washbourne A.D. 1582 who married Margaret only daughter of — Tracy of Wichenford, who brought her husband the Estate, was High Sheriff of the County & was succeeded by his son.

ANTHONY WASHBOURN of Wichenford Co. Worcester A.D. 1589 married Annie daughter of — Read and was succeeded by his Son, he had another Son named William who married Lettice d. of Sir Edward Littleton.

JOHN WASHBOURN of Wichenford Co. Worcester A.D. 1600 married Elinor daughter of — Lygon. His only Son Thomas died young & he was succeeded by his Brother.

ROBERT WASHBOURN of Wichenford Co. Worcester married Agnes Tickeridge. (See page marked W.)

He had two other Sons, Thomas who became D.D. of Baliol Coll. Ox. Rector of Dumbleton Co. Gloucester & Prebend of Gloster Cathedral born 1607 died 1687 & William who was a fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxon. M.A. and also Prebend of Gloucester Cathedral born 1615 died 1675.

He had also a daughter Mary who married William Kingston of Miserden. Grandson of Sir William Kingston Provost Marshall of Henry 8.

He joined King Charles II at Worcester *c* other, with 40 horsemen.

List of Persons who joined Charles II at Worcester, August 26, 1651 :—

Lord Talbot Son of E. of Shrewsbury with 60 horse.
Mr. Mervyn Touchet
Sir John Pakington
Sir Walter Blount
Sir Ralph Clare
Mr. Ralph Sheldon of Berly
Mr. John Washbourn of Wichenford
with 40 horse.
Mr. Thomas Hornyhold of Blackmore Pk.
with 40 horse.
& divers others.

Boxobel 10.

BIOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF WORCESTERSHIRE
By JOHN CHAMBERS, Worcester, 1820, 8vo.

Extracts from Dodsworth, this in the Bodleian Library, an account of my Lord of Cumberlands expenses at London 17. Hen. VIII. Boathaire to Westminster, when Mr. Blakynsop went with my lord's urine to a physician—4d.

To the physician for seeing my lords water 4d.

Reward paid by lord to a physician at Cambridge £1.

The Washbournes connected with the Winningtons thro = with Salwey.

John Washbourn of Wichenford had a d. Elizabeth = Philip Brace of Doverdale, he died May 1. 1671.

John Pakington = Elizabeth d. of Thomas Washbourne of Stanford Washbourne (the ancient and honourable family of Washbourne, about the latter end of the Hen. VI:—The arms of Pakington and W.—Church of Hampton Lovell.)

John Washbourn, d: M.A. Rector of Holt Co. Worcester ob. August 11. 1689 æt 48. Buried at Holt.

William Washbourne, ob. Nov. 8. 1667 æt 79.

In a List of the Gentlemen of Worcestershire who found a man & horse in the country during the Civil Wars of Char. I, occurs John Washborn.

Thomas Washbourne had a d. Elizabeth = Nicholas Foliot father of Francis Foliot who = Avis d. & heiress of Thos. Tracy.

Oct. 3. 1817.

Nathaniel Washbourne of 80 Great Surrey St. Blk-friars Road in the Co. of Surrey, clock & watch-maker Son of George Washbourn of Gloucester *Baker* admitted by father.

1816.

Sep. 9. John Washbourn the younger of the City of Gloster stationer Son of John Washbourn stationer.

Wm. Tapily W. Son Geo. W. baker.

1805. John W. of Holborn Haberdasher *s* Geo. Wash. of Gloster Silversmith.
Samuel W. of Gloster Silver. son of above man. Geo.
Geo. W. „ „ „ „ „ „
Daniel Washbourn of Wellingborough Co. Northampton. Son of above George.

1805. Wm. Washbourne. *s* of Wm. Washbourne.

1799. Thos. W. „ „ „

1789. Nathaniel Confect. Son of Nathaniel Confect.
John, Stationer. „ „

1780. Geo. Washbourne Baker Son of Nath. Bker.

1768. *Jho.* Clerk Son of John Clkmaker.

1766. Elisha Son of Geo *clckmker.*

1761. Wm. Son of do. do.

1754. Nath. „ „ „ „

1714. Nath. s of Jno. Watchmaker

1708. Daniel s of John of Barton Street

1705. Samuel Son of Do.

1702. John Son of Do. Watch.

1679. John *Son* of Daniel

1668. Daniel *Son* of Daniel

1665. Samuel an apprentice of Thos. Yate Apothecary and Alderman

## INSCRIPTION ON TOMB OF THE WASHBORNES, WICHENFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

This monument was erected by John Washborne Esq. in pious memory of his father Anthony Washborne Esq. as also of himself and his two wives, the first Mary the daughter of Francis Savage of Elmly Castle Esq., the second Eleanor the daughter of Richard Lygon, of Madresfield Esq. descended from one of the co-heiresses of the Lord Beauchamp of Powick, the John Washborne being at the time of this inscription at the age of 84 years.

Restored A.D. 1863.

William Money Kyrle of Homme House Herefordshire great great grandson of Elizabeth Washborne of Wichenford who was married to Maurice Money Esq. 1723.

In memory of John Washborne Esq, Grandson of Anthony Washborne Esq. and son of John Washborne Esq. and also of his wife and children who departed this life 25 Sept. 1615 Age 48.

## HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTER

### Cathedral Third Stall

Thomas Washbourne M.A. afterwards D.D. Rector of Dumbleton in this County was nominated to succeed Gilbert Osborne in 1643 who resigned. But his installation being thought irregular he was presented again on the 23rd. July and installed 7th. August 1660. Dying 6th. May 1687 he was buried in the Lady's Chapel in this Cathedral near the North Wall; against which there is a small monument to him.

### Fourth Stall

William Washbourn M.A. was installed May 8th. 1669 and dying on the 28th. November 1675 was buried in the Lady's Chapel by the North wall near his Brother, Dr. Thomas Washborne, by whom a monument was erected to him.

Charissimus (nec non fraternus) immiscet cineres
(Eheu)
Theologus vere Christianus vere Primitivus
Thomas Washbourne S.T.P. Eccl. Cath. Glouc.
Per annos 44 Prebendarius
Suum hoc humili titulo inscribens monumentum
Primus peccatorum minimus Ministrorum Dei
Nonus dierum Liberorum cinarum
Non ita (semper enim cascavit) dividiam
Anno Salutis 1687 Ætatis 80
Spiritum in manus Creatoris tradidit
Gloriosam in Christo expectans resurrectionem
W.J. Liston

## TABLET IN THE LADY CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL[1]

Charissimis (necnon fraternis)
immiscet cineres
(Eheu)
Theologus vere Christianus vere primitivus
Thomas Washbourne S. T. P. Eccl. Cath. Glouc.
Per annos 44 Prebendarius
Suum hoc humili titulo inscribens monumentum
Primus peccatorum minimus ministrorum Dei
Plenus dierum liberorum curarum
Non ita (enim semper calcavit) divitiarum
An. Salutis 1687 ætatis 80
Spiritum in manus Creatoris tradidit
Gloriosam in Christo expectans resurrectionem
(black stars 5 points over centre
of the 3 mullets)

1 See Appendix I.—5.

Sacrum Memoria
Viri admodum Reverendi
Gulielmi Washbourn Art M
Eccl Cath Glouc dignissimi Prebendarij
Coll Oriolensis Oxon Socij et Ornamenti
Qui post Vitam Summa cum animi
Erga
Deum pietate Ecclesiam Anglicanam
Fidemq Catholicam Constantia
Amicos Fidelitate
Egenos minime mendicantes charitate
Omnes Candore transactam
Precipuis magis quam mortis Laboribus
Gentibus flexis deo Spiritum Emisit
Novemb 28 Anno Ætatis 60
Salutis 1675

## TABLET IN THE LADY CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL[1]

Sacrum Memoriae
Viri admodum Reverendi
Gulielmi Washbourne A.M
Eccl. Cath. Glouc. dignissimi Prebendarii
Coll. Oriel. Oxon. Socii. et ornamenti
Qui post vitam Summa animi
Erga
Deum pietate Ecclesiam Anglicanam
Fidemque Catholicam Constantia
Amicos Fidelitate
Egenos minime mendicantes charitate
Omnes candore transactam
Precibus magis quam morbis laboratus
Genibus flexis deo Spiritum Emisit.
Novemb. 28. Anno Aetatis 60
Salutis 1675.

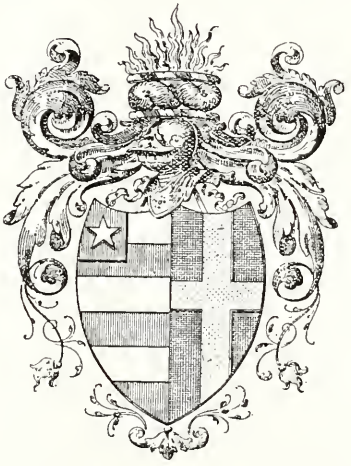
1 See Appendix I.—6.

Stone W. W. 1675.

THOMAS WASHBOURNE GIBBS

OF BATH

THE WASHBOURNE-HEAVEN ARMS



PURIFICATUS NON CONSUMPTUS

# Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, of Bath

THE Register of the parish of Leighterton, a small hamlet near Wotton-under-Edge, prior to 1759, date of Thomas Washbourne's baptism, has an entry of the marriage of Robert Washbourne (father of Thomas Washbourne) with Ann Harris, daughter of John Harris (who signed as a witness of the marriage) by Banns. The entry is in a paper book with printed form, 26 Nov., 1758. Thomas Washbourne was baptised 12 Aug., 1759, and was the eldest son. The Baptismal Register contains an entry of the birth of Ann Harris in April, 1741, so that she was married at 17 years of age, the marriage register containing an entry of the marriage of her father and mother, the name of Harris[1] going back in several Registers to 1500.

There is no entry of any Washbourne in the books prior to the marriage of Robert Washbourne in 1758, so that he was the first of his family who settled there, when he married Ann Harris, at her own parish church. There is an entry of the birth and also of the death of a John

1 There were two branches of the Harris family, one at Leighterton, and one at Gloucester; George Washbourne, (eldest son of John ob. 1700) married at St. Mary de Crypt, in the City, Hannah Harris, and died June 20, 1775, aged 70.

Washbourne a few years after 1759; there was also a Zechariah Harris in 1600 odd, presumably an uncle or great uncle of Ann Harris, from whom the name may have been given to Zechariah Washbourne, younger brother of Thomas Washbourne, and father of Thomas Washbourne, of Corsham, of whom presently.

The foregoing agrees with the statements made to the subject of this notice by Mrs. Sarah Harris (born Washbourne) younger sister of Thomas Washbourne, and who survived him, having married a Mr. John Harris, of London, who was not related to the Leighterton Harrises.

The name of Heaven (that also of Thomas Washbourne's first wife Ann) appears in the Leighterton Books, back to 1500 odd. The Rev. T. B. Clutterbuck of Leighterton, stated that there are persons of the name still resident in the Parish, although it is a Gloucester family. Thomas Washbourne, of Corsham, was a Surgeon, and by that marriage with Miss Harris, he had amongst other children a daughter Ann. This Ann married a Mr Heaven and was the mother of Ann Heaven who married Mr Gibbs, the father of Mr Thomas Washbourne Gibbs. [See Arms]

The late Mr Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, through his mother, therefore, was the first who was connected with the Washbourne family. It has been stated that the Gloucester Washbournes, about sixty years after the first Daniel left the family nest, and made a name in Gloucester, and founded a race of excellent citizens, began to spread to various other towns and counties. Daniel had a grandson John, who had a son Samuel. This Samuel was the father of Robert Washbourne who settled at Leighterton.

Thomas Washbourne Gibbs was a well-known and respected presence in his native city, to which he was deeply attached; and no citizen had striven more earnestly, conscientiously, and wisely, for the welfare of Bath; although during the last few years of his life he had lost much of the vigour of action and energy which formerly characterized him. Those with whom he was brought into business relations remembered the unselfish and earnest services he had rendered to the city. Mr Gibbs was born in Bath, his father dying early in life, Ann Heaven, his mother, being the grand-daughter of Thomas Washbourne, who for many years practised as a Surgeon, at Corsham. It was from him Mr Gibbs took his second name, which is perpetuated, as already shown, in his sons. After receiving his education in Corsham, Mr Gibbs was articled to a leading firm of lawyers in this city, Messrs. Ridpath and Dowding, and was duly admitted a solicitor at the Michaelmas term, 1839; for some time he occupied offices in Broad Street, then in Green Street, ultimately removing to Northumberland Buildings, to the house in which formerly the famous Dr. Henry Harington, M.D., lived and practised.

Mr Gibbs was a most skilful and able lawyer, and enjoyed the entire confidence and esteem of his many clients, who rightly knew him to be a gentleman thoroughly well versed in the intricacies of the law and as a sound and careful adviser. Some years ago Mr Gibbs received as a colleague (without partnership) his eldest son and namesake, who died in October, 1892, and subsequently his youngest son, Mr Herbert Washbourne Gibbs. It was in 1867 that the deceased first came under public notice as a candidate for the Town Council.

when he unsuccessfully contested the Ward of Lyncombe and Widcombe.

Mr Gibbs had long acquired a high general reputation as a clear-headed and discerning man of business, many years before he entered or sought to enter public life in 1868, when he was elected to the Corporation for Lansdown Ward; and one year later he was unanimously elected Mayor of the City. Mr Gibbs possessed a sound and discerning intellect, long disciplined in his large practice, and by his calm and decisive judgment he acquired, *per saltum*, the entire confidence of all parties.

After the Municipal Reform Act political party feeling ran very high, and the practical result frequently was to exclude able and patriotic men from the local public service; nor was this altogether surprising, when the evils of the old system were considered. Much indeed is to be said in defence of the political reaction that followed the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, 1835. The abuses of the old system gave place in many cases in their practical results to evils almost as great as those they removed. Mr Gibbs fully understood this, and brought all his experience to bear upon the question. He knew that politics in municipal matters could not be wholly excluded; nor indeed, that if practicable, would their exclusion be altogether desirable. He saw that if politics ceased to influence citizens in matters municipal, some other and more intolerable evil might follow, either of a religious, or of a social character, equally foreign to municipal interests, and on the whole far more baneful, in their general results. What he did, in his chivalrous and judicious manner, was to point out the folly of setting up politics either on one side or the other as an

invariable test, to the exclusion of prudence, discrimination, common sense, and high mental qualities; and he did this with considerable effect.

During Mr Gibbs's Mayoralty there were several important public functions to be dealt with. The foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Arthur Hervey, in which the Mayor bore his due share in the ceremony.

As Mayor of Bath Mr Gibbs headed the deputation which waited on the Prince and Princess of Wales[1] to present to their Royal Highnesses the Escritoire—the wedding gift from Bath.[2] During his term of office, too, the Bath Waters Act received the Royal assent, the Mayor opening the ladies' swimming bath at the New Royal Baths.

To mark the election of Mr Gibbs to the Mayoralty, his brother solicitor, the Town Clerk, Mr John Stone, gave a banquet at the *York House Hotel*, at which several were present, when many interesting local reminiscenses were related. His brother Magistrates, on his appointment to the bench

1 This exquisite work of art was designed by the late Mr Arthur Murch, (younger son of the late Sir Jerom Murch, of Cranwells,) and, under his direction, executed by Messrs Knight and Son of this city. The subjects are six in number, consisting of Plaques representing well-known historic or traditional incidents in the early annals of Bath, namely.—Prince Bladud and his Swine, the Coronation of King Edgar in the Bath Abbey; Canute dictating to the Monks; Entrance of Edward the Third; Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Bath; Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark received by the Corporation of Bath; the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria opening the Bath Park.

2 The presentation was delayed in consequence of the artist not having the decorative panels completed for the Escritoire.

honoured him with a complimentary banquet at the Grand Pump Room Hotel. In March, 1878, Mr Gibbs was unanimously elected to the aldermanic bench in place of Mr Barter. It would be impossible to recount all Alderman Gibbs's civic work. To his own generation he was best known as the Chairman of the Surveying Committee, a position he held from the time when the Committee was formed in 1872, and when the old City Act Committee came to an end. From year to year he was re-elected to the chair, the members thus consistently recognising his sterling qualities, sound judgment, and strict impartiality. While presiding over deliberations of the Committee the Chairman's conduct was always marked by strength of purpose, tenacious adherence to his opinions, and above all by a delicious sense of humour and readiness of repartee, which brightened and rendered pleasant what otherwise was dull work. In the Council he was an excellent speaker, his speeches being clear, business-like, and always free from offensive dogmatism; and on all occasions he was quick to expose what he regarded as unworthy in scathing but invariably in becoming language. The independence of the course he always pursued, regardless of politics or party, was a leading feature of his public life; and hence he was a power in the Council. If Mr Gibbs felt out of sympathy with a movement, or on any public question, he declared his opposition with characteristic outspokenness, but never with bitterness. He always objected to premature or hurried action; and this caution and prudence are more than justified by many events that his prescience foretold.

Many of the public improvements in the City owe their origin to Mr Gibbs. Amongst others may be

mentioned the clearance and opening up of the locality in Widcombe, called Bolwell's Buildings. This site had long been an abomination: Mr Gibbs, acting with his accustomed decision, purchased the property, and when the Council could no longer resist the evidence of the vast improvement that must follow, they recognized the wisdom which dictated the step taken by the Mayor, and made the transaction their own. So again with regard to the Old Bond Street houses. What for a long time public opinion was unable to effect the Mayor by an act of decision accomplished. He purchased the hideous obstructions, and then its manifest wisdom became apparent—the Corporation, as in the former case taking over the purchase—in both cases, it need scarcely be said, without any advantage to the Mayor.

Mr Gibbs was appointed a magistrate for Bath in 1878; and was the first lawyer placed on the commission for the city, an old statute against solicitors being justices having been repealed shortly before his nomination. Upon taking his seat he received the congratulations of the members of the profession in Bath in the Sessions Court.

Mr Gibbs took a lively interest in education, and when the Bath School Board was elected, in 1871, he was placed high on the poll, and was chosen Vice-Chairman, a position he held until his death. He was also a Governor of King Edward's Grammar School, and was elected Vice-Chairman in 1874.

Mr Gibbs was deeply interested in general literature, in some branches of which he was well read, and, having a clear and retentive memory he was always able to illustrate a point by an apt quotation, or to refute an erroneous quotation by

producing the precise passage. His attachment to literature was indeed very keen, and he was always one of the most active and judicious in the promotion of literary organizations.

This will be shown by a brief reference to one of the earliest of these organizations. In November, 1825, an association was formed under the presidency of Sir George Smith Gibbs, M.D.,[1] which came to an end in 1836. In 1856 this Society was revived, and in 1858 Mr Gibbs was elected a member, and subsequently, for two years, acted as Vice-Chairman. It was before this association—the Bath Literary and Philosophical Association—now so ably and carefully conducted by Mr Austin King—that the two [1864 — 1875] valuable and interesting "Papers" on Laurence Sterne were delivered by Mr Gibbs. These compositions were just what such compositions ought to be—well written, and in good taste, admirably proportioned, and exhibiting a clear and discriminating appreciation of Sterne's humour and genius.

The Papers possess not only considerable literary and intrinsic interest, but also a bibliographical importance of which Mr Percy Fitzgerald wrote an account in *The Cornhill*, for the month of June, 1878; and no doubt that gentleman availed himself of the original materials contained in the MS. of which, in presenting it to the Nation, he writes so graphic a description in his biography of Sterne, in the two *Papers* referred to.[2]

1 See "Hunter on the Connection of Bath with the Literature and Science of England."

2 April 18, 1860. "Laurence Sterne."
Feb. 26, 1864. "Epitaphs." [See note to Codicil.]
Feb. 22, 1878. "Some Memorials of Laurence Sterne."

The discovery of the Diary by Mr Thomas Washbourne Gibbs threw a new light on the literature and bibliography of Sterne, and certainly does not tend to give a more favourable aspect to his personal character. In the *Paper* referred to Mr Gibbs deals more generously and tenderly with Sterne than any of his contemporaries, and distinctly more so than critics of the later and present periods. In the first of these *Papers* Mr Gibbs sets up a Shandean standard of morality, by which Sterne was guided or misguided, and as to which critics may not find it so easy to arrive at a decisive opinion. Mr Gibbs sums it up thus:—

"The contemporary celebrity of a man of letters is made "up of so many things besides his literary performances—his "position, social or political, his personal antecedents, and "his eminence in other respects have so much to do with it— "that it is difficult, in his lifetime, to separate the elements of "his popularity, and say how much is due to the temporary, "and how much to the enduring portions of it.

"Novelty of style and subject, a prevailing fashion either "of applause of censure, exercise also an important influence. "It is only when these have subsided, and when the inevitable "reaction of another generation, wearied with imitators, critics, "and commentators, has passed away, that we can hope to "form a dispassionate judgement of the writer's permanent "place in literature, if permanent it is to be."

The following Letter is from Mr Thackeray to Mr Gibbs in acknowledging a copy of the *Sterne Papers*

Kensington, 12th Sept., 1851

Dear S

"Immediately after my lectures I went abroad, and beg "your pardon for having forgotten, in the hurry of my departure, "to return the MSS. which you were good enough to lend "me. I am sorry that reading the Bramin's letters to his "Bramine did not increase my respect for the Reverend "Laurence Sterne.

"In his printed letter there is one (XCII.) addressed to "Lady P ——, full of love and despair for my Lady, and an- "nouncing that he had got a ticket for Miss . . benefit that "night, wch. he must use if deprived of the superior delight "of seeing Lady P ——. I looked in the Dramatic register "(I think that is the name of the book) to find what lady took "benefit on a Tuesday, and found the names of two, one at "Covent Gardens and one at Drury Lane, on the same "Tuesday evening, and no other Miss's benefit on a Tuesday "during the season. Miss Poyntz I think is one of the names, "but I'm 5 miles from the book as I write to you, and forget "the lady's name and the day. However, on the day Sterne "was writing to Lady P ——, and going to Miss——'s benefit, "he is dying in his Journal to the Bramine, can't eat, has the "doctor, and is in a dreadful way. He wasn't dying but lying "I'm afraid. God help him, a falser and wickeder man it's "difficult to read of.

"Do you know the accompanying Pamphlet, (my friend "Mr Cooper gave me this copy, wh. he had previously "sent to the Reform Club, and has since given the Club "another copy)? There is more of Yorick's love-making in "these letters, with blasphemy to flavor the compositions, and

"indications of a scornful unbelief. Of course any man is "welcome to believe as he likes for me, *except* a parson; and "I can't help looking upon Swift and Sterne as a couple of "traitors and renegades (as one does upon Bonneval or poor "Bem the other day), with a scornful pity for them in spite of "all their genius and greatness.

With many thanks for your loan, believe me, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,
W. M. Thackeray."

"T. W. Gibbs, Esq.

☞ The editor limits his quotation to the Letter of Mr Thackeray, trusting that the representatives of the late Mr Gibbs may publish their father's *Papers*.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr Gibbs continues: "Some injustice has perhaps been "done to Sterne by looking upon him simply as an English "clergyman. But he was in fact an Irishman; born in Ireland, "of a mother almost certainly Irish, he was largely gifted with "the lively wit and humour, the want of discretion and "self-control, the kindness of heart, and the quickness of "feeling and apprehension, which characterise so many of that "impulsive and mercurial race.

* * * * * * * * *

"His sentimental connexions were well-known to his "friends, who regarded them in that light, and he made no "secret of them to anybody. Indeed it cannot be denied that "he made even some kind of parade of them to the world."

Notwithstanding the generous and forbearing sentiments of the writer he has no doubt as to his own reprobation of many of the passages in the Journal and in Sterne's works generally. Mr Gibbs evidently was impressed with the conviction, that Sterne was impelled to his literary work to gratify a wayward, and even a corrupt fancy, rather than a deliberate, carefully conceived plan of any kind.

In politics Mr Gibbs was an unswerving Conservative; but whilst always true to his party, he was tolerant, moderate, and judicious. He used his politics for political, not for mere party purposes, still less for his own aggrandisement. Liberal and generous to those who differed from him, he was content only with a due reciprocation of his own toleration, and a recognition of his own upright motives, which he was ever ready to concede to his opponents.

In the literature and technicalities of his profession, Mr Gibbs was equally well versed, and he ever took a lively interest in the annals and historical records of the city of his birth, to which he was deeply attached. When Mr Peach was engaged on the sixth edition of *Rambles about Bath*, he was indebted to his friend for many judicious suggestions and valuable facts: amongst them may be mentioned the list of *Terminations* in the Appendix, which helps the reader to a ready and simple explanation of the derivation of the names of many of the surrounding villages.

After a rather long illness Mr Gibbs died at his residence, The Briars, Entry Hill, on Friday, the 19th of January, 1894, in his 77th year.

Mr Thomas Washbourne Gibbs was a good man, a valuable citizen, and taking him for all in all we shall never

look upon a better man, or a more valuable and enlightened citizen. At his funeral the various public bodies, *proprio motu*, with whom he was connected, each in its own impressive way, attested its respect and its high appreciation of Mr Gibbs's private worth and his notable public services, each and all showing that in Alderman Thomas Washbourne Gibbs the city had lost one of its best and most useful and esteemed citizens.

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COPY OF THE CODICIL TO MR GIBBS'S WILL, ETC., IN WHICH HE RELATES THE MANNER IN WHICH HE BECAME POSSESSED OF THE "STERNE JOURNAL," AND BY WHICH HE BEQUEATHED IT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"This is a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of me "Thomas Washbourne Gibbs, of Entry Hill, Bath,[1] which Will "bears date the 23rd day of Nov., 1893. I give to the Trustees "of the British Museum the Autograph Journal of Laurence "Sterne which was intended by him to be sent to Mrs Elizabeth "Draper then in India. Also the Autograph Letter which was "written by her some time after his death to their Friend Mrs "James and is contained in several sheets of paper and refers to "him and to his Widow. Also an Autograph Letter from Sterne "to Mrs James dated Coxwould, 10 August, 1767, and one dated "York, Dec. 28, 1767 addressed To Mr or Mrs James, Gerrard "Street, Soho, London, of similar character to one which I "gave some years ago to the Trustees of the National Portrait "Gallery at South Kensington and is exhibited there. Also "the rough Draft in Sterne's handwriting without date or

1 Mr Gibbs's suburban residence for 53 years.

"signature or address of a Letter intended to be sent by him "to Mr Draper. These manuscripts were found by me "amongst papers belonging to my late Father[1] to which I had "access shortly after his death in 1827 but without any record "or memorandum accounting for his possession of them, and "were given to me at my request by my Grandfather, "Thomas Washbourne, who was my Father's surviving "Executor. They have not been out of my own possession "ever since, except for a short time, during which I lent "Sterne's Journal to the late Mr Thackeray (when he was "writing his English Humorists) and the Journal with Mrs "Draper's letter and my correspondence with Mr. Thackeray "and a Number of Literary Miscellany, 1776, containing "Yorick's letters to Eliza and a printed copy of a Paper read "by me before the Bath Literary Institution entitled, 'Memorials "of Laurence Sterne;' these are now in a Box in my Study at "Entry Hill, and in a Portfolio in a drawer of my Writing Table "at Northumberland Buildings. I give them to the Museum "Trustees with any other papers bearing Mr Thackeray's "handwriting. I direct my Executors to deliver the "subjects of this bequest (which I request may be kept "together) with a copy of this Codicil to the Trustees as soon "as conveniently may be after my decease.—Dated the 23rd "day of November, 1893.[1]

1 Mr Gibbs does not appear ever to have come upon any distinct clue to the history of this valuable literary fragment. Its discovery in Bath points to one of two probabilities, namely, to a personal visit of Sterne to Bath, and the loss of his MS. on the occasion; or to his having lent it to some intimate correspondent in the city by whom it was lost for the time

The second Paper was a pleasant discourse on a not very lively topic, namely Epitaphs, of which Mr Gibbs had made a large and curious collection. These served to illustrate the foibles, weaknesses, and other idiosyncrasies and perchance noble characteristics of humanity: and doubtless Mr Gibbs in his comments, for the time at least, forgot "to labour aught in sad invention," and thus making "much ado about nothing." The Paper, in a certain sense, was suited to Mr Gibbs's temperament and mental powers. The least sentimental of mankind he would appreciate the humour, the satire and the pathos of his subject, and present it in an original and practical way, and he would not be likely to forget the philosophy of Shakespeare:

> "Either our history shall, with full mouth
> Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave
> Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth
> Not worshipp'd with a waxen Epitaph.

# APPENDIX I.

## Translations of Epitaphs.

1—p. 21

A truly christian and primitive Divine,
for 44 years Prebendary of Gloucester Cathedral
To which he desired this addition:
"Chief of sinners, and least of God's servants."

NOTE.—This is a part of the epitaph which appears in full on page 95.

2—p. 21

Here lie the bodies of John Washborne, Esquire
and Margaret Power his wife; also of Elizabeth ——
of Bradley in the county of Derby,
who died 13 May, 1754
1454

3—p. 21

Here lies John Washborne
Esquire (son and heir of
Norman Washborne Esquire)
who died on the 25th day
of the month of Sept.

4—p. 23

In memory of John Washborne, Esquire,
who departed this life 25 Sept., 1615, aged 48.

Whither the fates summon all, whither we all wend
Tears avail naught, for each has his appointed day.
Cruel death has taken what it could; but virtue knows not
Death, and will escape the devouring tomb.
Piety and a pure spirit have raised thee above the stars,
The love of pure religion adorns thee.
In heaven thy rest is now gained and eternal salvation,
On earth thy deathless praise abounds.

5—p. 95

Mingling his ashes with those of his most affectionate brother
[here lies]
a truly christian and primitive Divine,
Thomas Washbourne, S.T.P.,
for 44 years Prebendary of Gloucester Cathedral,
who inscribed his own monument with this humble epitaph:

"Chief of sinners, and least of God's servants."
Full of days free from care, but not so full of riches (for he always spurned them), in the year of Salvation 1687 and in the 80th year of his age, he gave back his spirit to the hands of his Creator, awaiting a glorious resurrection in Christ.

6—p. 99

Sacred to the memory
of the
Revd. William Washbourne, M.A.,
a most worthy Prebend of Gloucester Cathedral, Fellow and Ornament of Oriel College, Oxford.

After spending a life distinguished for piety towards God, for constancy to the English Church and the Catholic Faith, for fidelity to his friends, for charity to those in need and making the least appeal for alms, and for candour to all, he, struggling more with prayer than sickness, gave up his spirit to God on his bended knees
Nov. 28, in the 60th year of his age, in the year of Salvation, 1675.

# APPENDIX II.

Re-Opening of Wichenford Church — Contemporary Account—Lord Hampton—Dr Buchanan Washbourne.

## APPENDIX II.

### RESTORATION OF WICHENFORD CHURCH

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT

Oct. 24, 1863

After extensive restoration, this church was re-opened on Tuesday last. The edifice had been originally built in 1262, and dedicated to St Lawrence. It consists of a chancel, nave, porch, tower, and spire. About 60 years ago the spire becoming unsafe, it was pulled down, and an unsightly brick substitute was built by the village mason. This has now been removed, and a substantial spire of about 100 feet in height, of red sandstone, erected in its place. A new porch and vestry have been added, four new windows inserted, including a stained glass window at the east end, by Messrs Chance, of Birmingham, given by Daniel Britten, Esq., of Kenswick, in memory of his father, John Britten, Esq. A good open timber roof, in lieu of the low plastered ceiling, a new stone pulpit, lectern, stalls, altar, reredos, &c. have been supplied. The old gallery at the western end has also been taken down, and increased accommodation secured by open seats in place of the old pews. About £700 has been raised towards the

building fund, including voluntary subscription, besides £45 from the Diocesan Church Extension Society and £25 from the Incorporated Society. The communion chairs, altar cloths, stools, hassocks, &c. were given by the Vicar, and the communion cushions by some ladies.

On approaching the church a stranger would believe it to be an entirely new one, the sandstone in the old portion of the walls looking nearly as fresh and clean as that in the new work. It is indeed an extensive restoration, occasioning surprise that so much could be effected for the sum which has been expended (some £1,200). The proportions of the church are excellent, although there are no aisles or chapels.

The oldest portion of the building is the tower, which is at the west end; its first stage is Early English work, with duplicated buttresses, set square at the angles, and in each wall a small lancet light, with an ogee rather than a lancet head. The second stage has double lights with quatrefoil heads, and is surmounted by a handsome broach spire, with canopied lights and louvre-boards. This is a new work, and is highly creditable to the taste of the architect, Mr Perkins, of Worcester; as also is the porch, which is situated south of the nave; it is substantially built of stone, having two quatrefoil windows on each side.

The interior of the edifice is highly effective, having a steep pitched open-timbered roof, a well-proportioned chancel arch, excellent open seats accommodating about 200 worshippers, and floor laid with encaustic and other tiles, lozenge-wise. The windows generally are of two lights; the eastern one has three, and the subjects contained in it are the CRUCIFIXION, the ASCENSION, and our LORD in GLORY.

The design, however, is feeble, and the execution somewhat flat and monotonous. Nevertheless a strong ray of sunlight—such as we had not the pleasure of seeing on Tuesday—might do much for this window.

The eastern end is entirely new, and a good reredos has been erected, consisting of three central trefoil-headed arcades, and two lancet ditto on either side, all being filled with texts of Scripture. Some traces of fresco paintings were discovered on the chancel walls when divested of their whitewash, but much of the chancel had consisted of brick.

No other ancient remains came to light, except a trefoil-headed piscina in the south wall of the nave; this relic has been re-opened, but its basin is not complete. The old plain octagonal font has been restored.

Over the chancel arch is the inscription, variously coloured, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men;" above the principal door, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" and on the west wall, "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." The lettering throughout the church was done by Mr Close, of Worcester; and the restoration of the fine old monuments of the Washbourne family, who formerly lived in this parish, was entrusted to Mr Wells, of Worcester, who evinces great taste and skill in the art of ecclesiastical decoration and the study of ancient examples.

These monuments, one of which is at the north side of the chancel, and another at the south-west angle of the nave, contain recumbent figures, whose armour and costume are highly interesting examples of the period, and may be studied

with advantage. Their restoration was done by the desire and at the cost of William Money Kyrle, Esq., of Homme House, in Herefordshire, who is a descendant of the Washbournes.[1] In the chancel is a "fair tomb,"[2] on which it is stated that John Washbourne, whose effigy may still be seen among others there, "was the best continual housekeeper and the best beloved gentleman in this county." Among the churchyard inscriptions are the following :—

> "Here rests in peace, by death laid low,
> A head almost as white as snow.
> Who can forget that good old face,
> Which beamed with hope and every grace?"

This is said of a Mr Munn, who died in 1846, at the age of 74; and here is another verse characteristic of a deceased agriculturist :—

> "Long time I toil'd to till ye ground;
> Now a resting place I found.
> As pure wheat springs from ye dust,
> I hope to rise among the just."

The register of Wichenford commences with the year 1690, but some leaves have evidently been cut out, and probably the earlier records were destroyed during the intrusions of the Commonwealth; and no doubt many early documents relating to the earlier Washbournes are altogether removed.

1 See Pytchley, page 6.

2 See page 22

## Sir J. Pakington — Lord Hampton

LORD HAMPTON died, after a brief illness, on the 9th April, 1880, at one o'clock at his residence in Eaton-square, in his 81st year.

Lord Hampton was descended, in the female line, from one of the oldest English families of country gentlemen. His mother was the daughter of the last Pakington of Westwood, whose lineal ancestors held estates in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Buckinghamshire in the reign of Henry II. The name certainly is derived from one of the Lordships of Pakington which exist in the two former counties, and it was not till the middle of the fifteenth century that a marriage with one of the Washbournes of Stanford[1] brought them into the county of Worcester. Either a son or grandson of this marriage was a great favourite of Henry VIII., who, on the dissolution of the monasteries, granted him the Priory of Westwood; the family seat, however, remaining at Hampton Lovet, an estate which they had purchased from the Blounts,

1 It is sometimes represented that with this marriage the fortunes of the Wichenford Washbournes came to an end. It was not so, however. The Stanford Washbournes were only one branch of the Washbournes, and the estate brought the Pakingtons was not a large one [see Section 1, Pytchley.]

and where the Pakington of Henry VII.'s time then built a Tudor Manor House. The great nephew of this Sir John was a star at the Court of Queen Elizabeth; a "marvellous proper man" and much esteemed by her Majesty, who was a great connoisseur in manly beauty. This Sir John, who died in 1625, was father of the first baronet, created 1620, a young man who died at the early age of twenty-four, leaving a son, who, in his turn, became the Loyal Cavalier of the Civil Wars, and spent all his substance in the King's cause. His house at Hampton Lovet being burnt during the war, the family thenceforth made Westwood, originally built as a hunting lodge by the first owners of the property, their principal residence, and from that time forward experienced no more vicissitudes. The Cavalier, who died in 1679, was husband of that Lady Pakington who is the reputed authoress of the "Whole Duty of Man," and his house was at all times a refuge for the High Church and Cavalier clergy, who in those evil days were obliged to seek shelter where they could. Among the memorable names with which the house at Westwood is associated are those of Hammond, Pearson, and Dean Hickes. But perhaps it will be generally agreed that not even these circumstances afford a higher title to distinction than the reason under which another Sir John Pakington has been handed down to posterity by the genius of Addison.

That the Sir John Pakington, who died in the year 1729 was the original of Sir Roger de Coverley is a proposition which has not been undisputed. But in the accounts which have been handed down to us of the fourth baronet there is something which corresponds to the well-known portrait of the Worcestershire knight. He seems to have been, at all

events, highly honoured in his own neighbourhood; and two years before his death he was appointed Recorder of Worcester, an office, we are told, which few but a peer had ever held before. Moreover, in Sir Roger's enumeration of his ancestors in the family portrait gallery, the only one of them to whom any Christian name is given is Humphrey de Coverley; and we find in the Pakington pedigree the name of Humphrey occurring more than once. However this may be, one likes to fancy that Sir Roger had a living original, and nobody else that we know of has ever been selected for the honour.

For another hundred years the line continued to flourish, till in 1830 the last male representative of this ancient and knightly house died, leaving an only daughter, married to a neighbouring country gentleman, William Russell, Esq., of Powick, in Worcestershire. His son, John Somerset Russell, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, assumed the name of Pakington, and became the well-known statesman who for more than twenty years was so prominent a figure in the House of Commons. His father, Mr Russell, was, we believe, a barrister; but his family had some hereditary connection with the county of Worcester, and were of gentle blood? Mr Pakington—or rather, we should say, Mr Russell —married, in 1822 Mary, daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq., who died in 1843. He married secondly, Miss Augusta Murray, daughter of the then Bishop of Rochester, who died only a few years afterwards; and, thirdly, Augusta, daughter of T. C. De Crespigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davies, of Elmly Park. By his first wife he leaves a son, John Slaney Pakington, born in 1826, who succeeded him in his

title and estates. The present peer married in 1849 Lady Diana Boyle, daughter of George, the fourth Earl of Glasgow.

The deceased Peer was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned for the borough of Droitwich in 1837, a seat which he held till the General Election of 1874, when he was defeated by Mr Corbett. Mr Pakington made his maiden speech on the 22nd January, 1838, on the Canadian Constitution Bill, when he made an appeal to Government on behalf of the Bishopric of Quebec, then threatened with extinction. After this time he spoke frequently on Colonial subjects, and also on all matters relating to county business. He was a great champion of the Colonial Church, and scarcely a Session passed without his name appearing in Hansard in connection with some question belonging to it. All this time he was acquiring a reputation in the House as a good man of business, and one of those useful and practical working members which are so often supplied from the ranks of the country gentlemen. In the country he was an excellent Chairman of Quarter Sessions. But the talents which he possessed for high office were probably unsuspected by his friends till the appointment of the first Derby Ministry. Sir John was a consistent but Liberal Tory throughout his Parliamentary career; and he held views on some subjects which were considered to be in advance of his Party. These did not appear, however, till some years later in his life, in the year 1852, when the Tory Party, shorn of its original proportions by the defection of the Peelites, was called on to form a Ministry out of its own ranks. Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli were equal to the occasion. And the latter, in particular, gave a very strong

proof of his knowledge of character and power of silent observation by the gentlemen whom he selected from the House of Commons for the service of the Crown, Sir Edward Sugden as Lord Chancellor, Mr Henley as President of the Board of Trade, Mr Haines at the Board of Control, all gave the greatest satisfaction; but nobody, perhaps more so than Sir John Pakington, who was appointed Secretary to the Colonies. In this capacity it fell to his lot to carry through the New Zealand Constitution Bill, which, though warmly opposed in the House of Commons by Sir William Molesworth and "the philosophical Radicals," was generally approved of, and passed without much trouble. Sir John, of course, went out with his party in the following November, after the defeat on Mr Disraeli's Budget.

Henceforth Sir John took a leading position with his own party; and he soon became known as one of the friends of an advanced system of national education. On the 16th of March, 1855, he introduced, in a speech of considerable length, a Bill embodying his ideas on this important subject, which, however, did not find much favour with his own party, and was specially attacked by Mr Henley. The Bill was permissive. But it contained the germ of the present system of School Boards; differing however in this important respect from Mr Forster's measure, that it left to the majority of the ratepayers in every school district to say to what denomination the School Board school should belong. Every such school, however, was to receive the children of the neighbourhood, whether they belonged to its own persuasion or not; only they were not to be obliged to partake of its religious instruction unless they chose. All schools, Church schools and

Dissenting schools alike, were to be entitled to the benefit of the rate, on condition that no child was excluded on account of his religious opinions, and that denominational religious teaching was not thrust upon him. To show, however, the state of feeling which prevailed at the time the Bill was described by the present Marquess of Salisbury as the "secular system in disguise." In 1857 Sir John introduced another measure, nearly a counterpart of the first, with the exception that it did not propose to do away with the collection of school pence. But the Dissolution of Parliament destroyed it; not, however, till Lord Robert Cecil[1] and Mr Henley had both condemned it on the same ground—that it was the thin end of the wedge, and that compulsory secular education was the logical result of it. In the Session of 1858, however, he was more fortunate in his motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of our national education; and on their Report, in 1861, he exulted in the fact that most of his own recommendations of 1855-57 had been adopted by them. From that time to 1870 various abortive efforts to remedy an acknowledged want were made by both parties; but it was reserved for Mr Forster to have the honour of settling the question on something like a permanent basis. But Sir John derived no small credit from the industry and research evinced in his introductory speech, which was, in fact, almost a complete epitome of the educational systems of Europe, and Lord John Russell, who followed him in the succeeding Session with his once famous education "Resolutions," generously declared that he had nothing to add to Sir John Pakington's statistics.

1 Marquess of Salisbury.

This was in 1856; and in the following year Sir John Pakington was to give a new proof of his independence by voting against his Party on a point on which, with one inevitable exception, it had always been unanimous. The admission of the Jews to Parliament had invariably been opposed on the ground that it would unchristianise the Legislature, but in the year we have mentioned Sir John Pakington announced his own conviction that the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament could no longer be upheld. And he adopted the familiar argument that the Legislature was, in the sense in which the word was used by the opponents of the Bill, unchristianised already. Lord Lyndhurst's argument that the oaths taken by Members of Parliament had never been intended to exclude Jews, and ought not now to be taken advantage of for that purpose, the right thing to do being to exclude them, if necessary by Act of Parliament, was simply a most able piece of special pleading, and was not made use of by Sir John Pakington.

In the second Government of Lord Derby Sir John Pakington was not re-appointed to the Colonies, but was placed at the head of the Admiralty, his place being taken at the Colonial Office by Sir Bulwer Lytton. As First Lord of the Admiralty Sir John Pakington's name became associated with the "Re-construction of the Navy," a phrase introduced into the Queen's Speech in 1859, and no doubt rendered necessary by the inferiority of our own Navy to that of Continental Powers. The estimates which he proposed, however, were only about one million in excess of the previous year; and an addition to the Navy of twenty-six powerful vessels was what he guaranteed. He thought that more were required, but the crowded

state of the dockyards made more impossible. Sir John, however, was arrested in his career of naval improvement by the resignation of the Ministry, and once more exchanged the position of author for that of critic. During Lord Palmerston's Administration, Sir John's Parliamentary speeches related chiefly to the two subjects of Educational and Naval Reform. In 1861 he created a considerable sensation by a speech delivered on the 31st of May, in which he called attention to the comparative progress made by France and England in the building of armour-covered ships. He read a list of some of these vessels, and described their great size, strength and armament, the aggregate number amounting to twenty-four, whereas England had only six. We were rapidly, he said, sinking into the position of a second-rate maritime Power. This statement had the effect of producing a debate in the House of Lords; and as Lord Palmerston admitted the accuracy of Sir John Pakington's facts, we may safely attribute to the vigilance and activity of the deceased Peer no small share in awakening the public mind to a sense of our naval responsibilities, which, though it has been lulled to sleep at intervals since that time, has made the office of First Lord a bed of thorns to more than one distinguished statesman. With 1862 came the battle of the Revised Code; and the name of Sir John Pakington, of course, figures in the opposition which eventually led to the abandonment of it. In 1863 we find Sir John among the more Liberal section of the Tories who supported the Prime Minister's Bill, and in 1864, in consequence of some disclosures connected with the Education Department of the Privy Council, which led to the resignation of Mr Lowe, he undertook to bring the whole subject of the

Education Department before the notice of Parliament in the ensuing Session. This pledge he redeemed on the 28th of February, 1865, by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Committee of Council, which, in spite of the opposition of Mr Lowe, was obliged to be conceded by Mr Bruce, the new Vice-President of the Committee of Council. Sir John Pakington was always in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Education, and in his speech on this occasion he again urged it strongly on the House. The Committee which he asked for was appointed, and continued its inquiries for two Sessions, but was adjourned in 1866 without reporting, and in 1867 was not re-appointed. On the resignation of Lord John Russell's Government in 1866, Sir John Pakington was appointed to the Admiralty, and in spite of the increased Naval Estimates, which Lord Clarence Paget had introduced in Lord Palmerston's Administration, Sir John did not find that the Navy had been much improved since his own retirement from office. In reply to Mr Samuda, on the general state of the navy, Sir John Pakington admitted our inferiority to foreign countries, promised that during the recess he would devote his best energies to the subject, and hoped that next Session he should have a satisfactory statement to make. But Sir John was not destined to propose the Naval Estimates of 1867. In March of that year General Peel, the Secretary for War, resigned office, and Sir John Pakington was selected to succeed him; Mr Corry succeeding the Right Hon. Baronet at the Admiralty. As the Army Estimates had been already moved by General Peel, Sir John enjoyed comparative leisure during that eventful Session.

During Sir John's fresh tenure of office of Secretary for War he had no time to connect his name with any special

military reforms. But it must not be forgotten that it was under his Administration that the Abyssinian expedition was organised, which for completeness and efficiency of equipment was superior perhaps to any which had ever been despatched from these shores previously to that event. In 1868, Sir John retired from office with his colleagues, and took his final farewell of official life. He opposed the Army Regulation Bill introduced by the new Secretary, and exposed its true character with great vigour and acuteness. In the debates upon the Irish Church Bill he spoke only in Committee, and in those on the Irish Land Act not at all. But he took an active part in the passage of Mr Forster's Education Bill. And in 1871 he woke up again to full vigour in opposing the Army Regulation Bill. His speech on the second reading was one of the ablest that were delivered against that measure. Whatever opinions may be entertained of Sir John Pakington's opposition to the Army Bill, there could be no doubt of his thorough independence and honesty. And this he displayed very strongly in the ensuing Session in his opposition to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, moved by the then Home Secretary, Mr Bruce, in contradiction, as he frankly avowed, to his own convictions on the subject. The repeal of the Bill was described by Sir John Pakington as "the triumph of prejudice and clamour over reason and truth," words which made some sensation at the time, and rendered the speaker of them not a little unpopular with a large section of the community. The Right Hon. Baronet had always supported the Acts of 1864, 1866 and 1869 in their greatest severity. Government withdrew the Bill; and in 1873 Mr Fowler, the member for Cambridge, endeavoured to procure the repeal of the original

Acts, when Sir John Pakington again came to the front to move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr Henley supported Mr Fowler, but this time "truth and reason" prevailed over "prejudice and clamour," and the Bill was lost by a majority of 123.

As already stated, Sir John lost his seat for Droitwich at the General Election of 1874, being defeated by Mr John Corbett, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of nearly two to one. He was shortly afterwards raised to the Peerage by her Majesty, an honour and dignity to which his long services, and independent character eminently entitled him. His title is derived from Hampton Lovett, a parish adjoining Westwood, and as we have said, long the property of the Pakington family, to whom there are numerous monuments in the parish church. His Lordship was appointed First Civil Service Commissioner in November, 1875, an appointment which he held up to the time of his death. In the House of Lords the late Peer was always listened to with respect. And the extent of his research on all subjects which interested him made him always worth attending to by those who were desirous of instruction. If he was not an orator of the first order, he was, at all events, an eminently useful, conscientious, and industrious member of the Legislature.

## Dr Buchanan Washbourne

The death of Dr. Buchanan Washbourne was regarded as a great public calamity. A very feeling and able summary of his life and professional work was given in the *Gloucester Journal*, of December 13, 1884, of which an epitome is here presented.

Dr. Thomas Buchanan Washbourne, of this city, died on Thursday morning at his residence, Ashmeade House, Clarence Street. On Sunday last he was apparently in the enjoyment of his customary health, but on Monday morning symptoms of inflammation of the lungs suddenly presented themselves, and these assuming a somewhat serious character, death resulted from this affection on Dec. 12.

The deceased gentleman descended from a very old Gloucestershire family, many members of whom have held high appointments in this city. One of these, Thomas Washbourne, D.D., preached a remarkable sermon, entitled "The repairer of the breach," in the Cathedral Church at Gloucester, on May 29th, 1661, "being the anniversary of His Majesty's (Charles II's) birthday, and a happy entrance into his imperial city of London." This Dr. Washbourne was prebendary of Gloucester, and besides his prebend was created D.D. on August 16th, 1660, "by virtue of the Chancellor's letter which says that he is a learned, pious, and orthodox person."[1]

1 See Grosart correspondence.

Even in his earliest school days the late Dr. Washbourne evinced that remarkable precocity of intellect and application to study which characterised his maturer years; and on subsequently becoming a pupil at the College School, Gloucester, he made such distinguished progress that the head-master, the Rev. Dr. Evans, was frequently heard to remark that he never had a lad under his care who possessed so retentive a memory, or who was so much devoted to work. On leaving the College School he proceeded to the Gloucester Infirmary, where he studied under the direction of his uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Cox Buchanan. Thence he went to Guy's Hospital, London.

In 1854 Washbourne succeeded in taking his Degree of Doctor of Medicine, and about ten years later became a Fellow of the College of Physicians. The Medical Directory only records that he was a "University medical scholar and medallist," but he passed the most brilliant examinations in almost every department of the medical studies. It is a singular fact that he obtained either first or second prize in every examination in which he sat; and these included all the different courses of study connected with the medical subjects, a distinction which was all the more honourable because in these contests he competed, not merely with fellow-pupils in the University with which he was associated, but with the best students from all the London Schools. Few men in the medical profession equalled, and it will be no exaggeration to say that none surpassed him in regard to the number of prizes he then gained. The continual application and study which were necessary to his success in these contests affected his constitution, and a short time afterwards he was obliged to take a long

sea voyage to recruit his health. This had the desired effect, and shortly after his return to England he settled in Gloucester, where until his death he practised as a physician. He married, in 1857, Miss Sowdon, daughter of Mr. T. Sowdon, of Woolhope, Herefordshire.

Though naturally of a somewhat retiring disposition, he consented to fill several distinguished offices. He was elected an honorary member of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health. While occupying this position he was elected an alderman of this city in 1859, an office which he filled for six years, and the active interest he displayed in several matters affecting the improvement of the city will not be forgotten. Questions relating to sanitary reform secured his closest attention from the time of his association with the Corporation.

He was a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and the author of "Sanitary Statistics of Gloucester and its vicinity, 1851 to 1857," He also published "Reports of the Sanitary condition of the city of Gloucester from 1858 to 1861," and in 1854 he issued another valuable contribution to the subject, entitled "Sanitary Reform, its Incidents and Reflections." It was chiefly in consequence of his persistent advocacy of sanitary reform that the neighbourhood of "the Island" was much improved. The fact that he always took the liveliest interest in all matters affecting the sanitary regulations and the general health of the city was evinced by the prominent part he played in preparing the memorial which was recently presented to the Corporation by the medical practitioners of the city in regard to the erection of a suitable hospital for the efficient treatment of infectious diseases.

Dr. B. W. also took a prominent part in the negotiations carried on by the Town Council in securing the park to Gloucester; and it was to a large extent in consequence of his efforts in the matter that the Corporation succeeded in ultimately carrying out their plans in the face of considerable opposition.

Dr. B. W. was also physician to the Children's Hospital, from its foundation; and a Charity Trustee; and was for some years President of the Gloucester School of Art and Science. Several years ago he became President of the Gloucester Literary and Scientific Association, and during his years of office he delivered several addresses on scientific subjects. One of these, on "The Brain and Intellect," is a masterpiece of scientific study and research.

The deceased gentleman succeeded the late Dr. Ralph Fletcher as chief Physician at the Gloucester Infirmary, retaining it until his death.

Dr B. W. was undoubtedly a man of high distinction in his profession—one of those rare men who achieve great things by reason of their rare insight and passionate devotion to their profession.

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